FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 084 1 May 1987

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

SFRY Envoy Sees 'Significant Headway' on CW Ban [TANJUG] BB 1

BULGARIA

BTA Commentator on Atanasov Moscow Visit C 1
Mladenov Visit to Cyprus Marks New Important Stage C 2
Light Industry Cooperation Protocol With Romania [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Apr] C 3
BCP CC Delegation Returns From Norway CP Congress [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Apr] C 3
BCP CC Plenum on Property Management Reform [TRUD 29 Apr] C 3
Adopts Property Transfer Draft C 4
New Territorial Organizational Measures Set Out [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr] C 4
Briefs: Unleaded Gasoline Sales C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Gives May Day Address, Cites 'Basic Reforms' D 1
Party Leaders at Gathering D 3
Strougal Addresses Award Ceremony 30 Apr D 4
Daily Reports 28 Apr CPSL Presidium Session [PRAVDA 29 Apr] D 6
Kempny Chairs Czech National Council Session D 7
CTK Terms Chnoupek DRA Visit 'Significant Event' D 7
Afghan Media Coverage [cross-reference] D 8
Husak Receives RCP Leader Barbulescu 28 Apr D 8
Briefs: South Moravian Official Dismissed; Youth Against Nuclear Weapons D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Thatcher Comments Show 'Positive Approach' on Arms E 1
Honecker Addresses 11th FDGB Congress 23 Apr [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Apr] E 2
Briefs: Jurists' Organizations Session; Health Protocol With USSR; Romanian Official's Visit; Joint Hungarian Postal Agreement; Gift to Nicaragua E 13

HUNGARY

Speculation on Central Committee Deliberations F 1
Statistics Reveal First Quarter's Consumption F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 22 Apr]
Energy Consumption for First Quarter 1987 F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 28 Apr]
Gaspar Presents Awards for Outstanding Service F 4
Varkonyi Signs Joint Agreements in Vienna F 4
Honored at Luncheon F 4
Talks With Jankowitsch, Press F 5
Concludes Visit F 6

POLAND

Anti-Solidarity Moves, Awards Mark Pre-May Day Events G 1
Police Hold Solidarity Members [AFP] G 1
Jaruzelski Praises Workers G 1
Citizens Militia Chief Commander Dies 'Suddenly' G 2
Polish-Soviet Treaty Fete Draws Leaders 21 Apr G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Apr]
Messner Receives Yugoslav, Cuban Ambassadors G 3
Foreign Ministry, FRG Hold Political Consultations G 3
Rome Club Chairman Visits, Speaks of Issues, Role G 3
Meets With Jaruzelski G 3
Holds News Conference G 4
Vatican's Silvestrini Rates Visit 'Successful' G 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Views 7 Apr Politburo Session [Majka, 10 Apr] G 5
Communique Outlines 14 Apr Politburo Session G 7
[TRYNBUNA LUDU 16 Apr]
Czyrek Conveys Jaruzelski Message to Labor Meeting G 11
Briefs: Yugoslav Delegation Visits G 11

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Attends May Day Festive Meeting H 1
Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting on Financial Issues H 1
Economic Strategy Aims for Intensive Growth H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Reports LCY Central Committee Proceedings I 1

SFRY ENVOY SEES 'SIGNIFICANT HEADWAY' ON CW BAN

LD301306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva, April 30 (TANJUG) -- At the Geneva disarmament conference, whose spring session ends today, significant headway has been made in the work on a comprehensive convention on banning chemical weapons, as conference secretary-general, Yugoslav diplomat Miljan Komatina has stated to TANJUG.

Komatina maintains that a relatively speedy conclusion of an agreement on a chemical weapons ban can now be anticipated with quite a bit of certainty.

He characterized chemical weapons as a most dangerous means of mass destruction and underscored that its scrapping from the military arsenals in the world would mark great progress.

The Geneva disarmament conference secretary-general said the issue of verification was well on the way of being resolved, which he said would help a speedier adoption of a convention on a chemical weapons ban.

Komatina recalled that the Soviet Union, by announcing the cessation of its production of chemical weapons and the construction of facilities for their destruction, has taken confidence-building steps. Near the end of the session, as Komatina pointed out, the United States invited Soviet experts to tour its bunkers of chemical weapons and facilities for their destruction, with a view to evaluating possibilities for inspection and verification.

Komatina stressed that, despite the new impulses imparted by the announced possibility of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on Euromissiles, the Geneva conference has remained on the sidelines of nuclear disarmament. He said it was necessary to draw attention to the fact that the conference has not been able to reach accord on reviewing the issue of a nuclear test ban.

The Geneva conference is a forum which cannot by bypassed and is rightly expected by the international community to reach solutions to the questions of nuclear, chemical and space weapons, as Komatina set out.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON ATANASOV MOSCOW VISIT

AU291303 Sofia BTA in English 1028 GMT 29 Apr 87

["Bulgaria, USSR: On the Common Road of Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA commentator Valeri Naydenov) -- The last two years have been exceptionally in events in the Bulgaro-Soviet relations. [sentence as received] This was also expressed during the official friendly visit of Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to the U.S.S.R., which ended yesterday.

The desire of the two countries to continue the course toward allaround getting closer, toward further development of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, was confirmed once again during the talks in Moscow. The complete unanimity on all discussed questions is a guarantee to this end. The Bulgarian side once again expressed its approval of the resolution of the January Plenum of the CC of the CPSU for deep and all-around restructuring of the Soviet society, which are of principle importance to socialism as a whole, to peace and social progress.

There were interesting discussions in all aspects of the talks. Economy, science, integration have entered a qualitatively new stage of integration. Here are some figures which did not exist only a few months ago: 100 Bulgarian and 98 Soviet enterprises and organizations maintain direct links at present, 10 Bulgaro-Soviet associations and 17 techno-scientific organizations have been established. The Bulgaro-Soviet enterprise. "Avtoelektronika" became the first such undertakings with joint property. The contracts for another 8 joint enterprises are prepared at present, as well as for 17 international associations and 7 techno-scientific organizations. These figures change by the day -- on Monday for instance an agreement in the sphere of heavy metallurgy was signed.

International associations and joint enterprises are being established everywhere in the socialist community at present. But their first steps were namely in the Bulgaro-Soviet integration. Why is it so? We have only to look at the barter between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria -- last year it reached 12.6 billion rubles. Nowadays Bulgaria is the third trade partner of the U.S.S.R. This high degree of maturity in the economic ties leads to the transformation in their quality.

An important impetus to this transformation were the meetings and talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the agreements reached by them. Great is also the importance of the new processes in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, of the corresponding changes in the socio-economic life of our countries. They rapidly enrich the practice of fraternal cooperation with new and new principle questions, which naturally have been discussed at the talks which ended yesterday. The improvement of prices, the development of the currency and financial and credit mechanism, and many other questions were among them.

At the talks in Moscow the two sides confirmed their concern over the dangerous tendencies in the military race and especially over the attempts for its transference into space. The great importance of the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries was stressed, the significance of their initiatives for elimination of the nuclear threat, for consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Bulgaria's active role in this process was also noted. The Soviet side once again expressed its full support to Bulgaria's peaceloving policy in the Balkan Peninsula which finds expression in the important initiatives for freeing of the region from nuclear and chemical weapons, in the desire for consolidation of the good-neighbourly relations.

These are only a few aspects of the interesting and fruitful meetings of Mr. Georgi Atanasov in Moscow. There is no doubt that his talks with Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov and his discussion with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev are a new and important step on the common road of development. They widen the prospects for cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, cooperation based on socialist internationalism in action.

MLADENOV VISIT TO CYPRUS MARKS NEW IMPORTANT STAGE

AU290846 Sofia BTA in English 0733 GMT 29 Apr 87

["In the Name of Peace and Good-Neighbourly Relations in the Balkans" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA commentator Vecheslav Tunev) -- An expression of the dynamic and upgrade development of the bilateral relations in the name of peace and security in the Balkans and Europe, in interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Cypriot people [sentence as received]. In this way one can summarize the two day official visit (April 27 and 28) of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to Cyprus. With fruitful talks and meetings, which passed in constructive spirit and atmosphere of trust and understanding, undoubtedly the visit marks new important stage in the develpment of the Bulgaro-Cypriot relations in accordance with the programme outlined at the talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr. Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, in Sofia, in November 1981. During all meetings and talks in Nicosia the two sides underlined the need of and the desire for further dynamic development of the bilateral relations, which serve as an example of good relations between states with different social systems.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation it was noted with satisfaction that the assessments and the positions of the two countries on the main issues are similar or coincide. An expression of this was the common position that political realism and new approach are necessary in the solution of the problems of the nuclear century, that joint efforts are urgently needed in order to preserve world peace, to decrease confrontation and to promote disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere. Bulgaria and Cyprus greet the Soviet proposal for conclusion of an agreement on the liquidation of medium range missiles and short range missiles in Europe and stand for settlement of international conflicts and regional problems through political means, on the road of negotiations, respecting the right of the peoples to self determination.

At all meetings and talks of Mr. Petur Mladenov in Nicosia the Cypriot side expressed its gratitude to Bulgaria for her principled and constructive position on the Cyprus issue. Both countries strive for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons. Bulgarian and Cyprus are convinced that the existence of these initiatives will be a considerably contribution to the improvement of international atmosphere, to consolidation of peace, good-neighbourly relations and security in the region, Europe and in the world.

The results of the present Bulgaro-Cypriot dialogue confirm categorically the sincere desire of the two countries and peoples to contribute to the strengthening of a climate of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation in international relations.

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA

AU271609 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The 11th session of the permanent Bulgarian-Romanian working group, on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the area of light industry, ended.

On 23 April a protocol on expanding cooperation in this branch was signed.

The protocol-signing ceremony was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

BCP CC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NORWAY CP CONGRESS

AU291322 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] The BCP Delegation, headed by Mincho Chuntov, member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, which participated in the work of the 19th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party returned to Bulgaria yesterday.

BCP CC PLENUM ON PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REFORM

AU301334 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 29 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held on 28 April 1987 at the Boyana Residence.

The plenum discussed the National Assembly's draft declaration on placing socialist property under the management and control of the labor collectives.

In addition to members and candidate members ofthe BCP Central Committee, the plenum was attended by the chairman and members of the Central Control-Audit in Commission of the BCP; the Secretariat of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS]; and by members of the BZNS Permanent Board.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, delivered a speech on the draft declaration of the National Assembly which was distributed in advance.

The following officials participated in the debates: Petko Dagnev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chief director of the Varna plant on radar and navigation equipment; Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivanka Gineva, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and worker at the Margarit Gogov factory in Kharmanli; Yanko Ortakchiyski, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Khidraulika economic trust in Kazaniuk; Dimitur Bratanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee; and Grozyu Grozev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and brigade leader of the Plovdiv construction-assembling plant.

The BCP Central Committee adopted a decision published under separate cover.

Adopts Property Transfer Draft

AU282027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The BCP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution which states:

The plenum adopts the draft for the National Assembly declaration for placing socialist property at the disposal of the labor collectives for management and administration. It totally supports and gives a high assessment to the ideas and elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which provide a scientific, Marxist-Leninist argumentation in support of the draft declaration and the conclusions stemming there from relating to the activities of the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations.

The placing of socialist property at the disposal of the labor collectives for management and administration is an important sociopolitical act, revolutionary in its essence and impact. This act will stimulate the creative potential of the millions of people in Bulgaria, the workers class, the agricultural workers, the intelligentsia, and the young generation -- the fully empowered managers of socialist property. The BCP Central Committee planum concludes that this decision will open up new possibilities for the development of democracy and self-management in our society, for the further conduct of the party's general April line and the policy for qualitatively new growth in all spheres of social life.

NEW TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION MEASURES SET OUT

AU231500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Stefan Staynov, chairman of the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure under the Council of Ministers: "Integrated Construction of the Living Environment"]

[Excerpts] Almost a year has passed since the Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure under the Council of Ministers was charged with supervising the activities concerned with the integrated construction of the living environment. These activities are primarily focused on territorial organization and the construction of centers of population; housing construction and the creation of a harmonious residential environment; architecture and planning; town planning and communal management; geodesy and the cadastre; and expert examination and control by the state in the field of territorial and settlement structure, planning, and construction.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the program document "On the Work for Further Implementing the Policy on Qualitatively New Growth," the committee has chiefly directed its efforts toward implementing in practice a qualitatively new stage in the development of the territorial units and the construction of rural centers in Bulgaria.

The housing program for the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period has been rapidly provided with the required town planning schemes.

The requirements relating to quality of construction and, first and foremost, integrated housing construction have been drastically increased.

The further improvement of administrative and legal services to the population has been made a planned and organized activity.

During the first year of the 5-year-plan period large-scale water supply capacities, forming the first stage of the Danube Water Supply System, have been brought into operation; normal water supplies have been provided for 14 towns; a total of 62 villages have received water supplies (almost three times the average annual number of villages supplied with water during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period), of which 41 are located in the Strandzha-Sakar region.

The committee is drawing up the program for its future work with a view to achieving finished end products of social consumption in the field of the living environment. It is concentrating its efforts this year on integrated tasks of a breakthrough nature in order to achieve direct, specific, and practical results in creating real conditions for the further progressive development and construction of the living environment.

The first integrated task -- that is, directly connected with accelerating growth in territorial and settlement structure -- is to make the initial steps in territorial renewal. [passage omitted]

The second integrated task is related to creating conditions for the population's wide participation in housing construction and to consistently implement the new urban and architectural concept. Construction of multifloor housing blocks is restricted, and incentives are being created for the development of house construction by the management method, as well as increasing the proportion of individual houses. There are to be substantial improvements in architectural designs and comforts. [passage omitted]

A further integrated task for this year is to overcome the consequences of the earthquake in the Strazhitsa and Popovo area. This task has a dual purpose: On the one hand, in speeding up the reestablishment of normal living, working, and recreation conditions in the affected districts and, on the other, in implementing all the conclusions arising from the extent and nature of the damage incurred. In the field of territorial and settlement structure, the tasks concerned with drawing up, as a matter of urgency, building and town-planning schemes for the affected villages are almost completed. Work is urgently proceeding on a broad front on preparing projects for the restoration works. Purposeful work is being conducted to ensure that the planning and design cadres completely assimilate the new normative documents on the protection of buildings against earthquakes.

Another important task is the rational application and implementation of the requirements for a new approach in territorial development. [passage omitted]

An exceptionally important condition for fulfilling the above-listed integrated tasks is to further confirm the position of the people's councils not only as political organs of authority, but also as efficient local organs for territorial and settlement organization and for the integrated construction and management of the living environment. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

UNLEADED GASOLINE SALES -- The "Petroleum" Combine has announced that from 15 May, the start of this year's active tourist season, 93 octane unethylated gasoline, that is, unleaded fuel for suitably adapted gasoline engines, will be on sale at 20 gasoline stations in Bulgaria. These gasoline stations are located on the main entry routes, in Sofia, at border-crossing points, and at all the larger resorts, provincial towns, and other places popular with tourists and the large numbers of foreigners mainly from Western Europe. For the moment 15,000 tons of this type of gasoline is to be provided annually. It is being produced by the Petrochemical Combine near Burgas. [Excerpts] [Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

HUSAK GIVES MAY DAY ADDRESS, CITES 'BASIC REFORMS'

LD010941 Prague Television Service in Czech 0648 GMT 1 May 87

[Speech by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak at May Day Parade from Letna Plain in Prague -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends: Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government and on my own behalf, to most cordially greet all of you who have come to this great May Day parade in our capital city. We also send greetings to all our citizens who are now meeting throughout our state, according to all the information, in many places and in great numbers.

We also sincerely welcome our foreign guests. We welcome the workers and collectives who received awards yesterday at Prague Castle for their excellent and outstanding work. Our May Days have become a proud celebration of our work as free people building socialism. On these May Days, we once again remember with deep gratitude the unforgettable moments of the culmination of our national liberation struggle and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. In our peoples' memory, the memory of the heroes who fought for our freedom will live forever.

In the years of building socialism, our people, despite all obstacles, have achieved great and undeniable success. By virtue of its mature economy, its high standard of living and culture and its advanced system of social guarantees. Socialist Czechoslovakia occupies a leading place in comparison with the other countries of the world. We have created a firm base on which we are continuing to build.

The growing demands of society and the rapid pace of science and technology pose increasingly more demanding tasks for us. The demands of the current revolutionary stage were addressed by the 17th CPCZ Congress, whose results opened up new prospects and paths for the dynamic development and improvement of our socialist society. At its sessions in December and March, the CPCZ Central Committee further developed and defined the congress program. Its essence consists in accelerating socioeconomic development, scientific and technical progress, and international socialist integration. It is important to restructure the economic mechanism and other spheres; and Comrade Strougal spoke about this yesterday at the castle. It consists of the profound democratization of society, in expanding the people's participation in management and administration of affairs, and in activating our social and intellectual life. It consists of securing the conditions for a lasting growth, in the material and cultural standard of the people. This path fully corresponds to the interests, experience and conviction of our people, and that is why it has their support.

An important source of stimulation and experience for us is the program and path of the Soviet Communists in restructuring Soviet society, in which we see the example of the renewal and development of creative Leninism under current historical conditions. The warm welcome for Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in our country, in Prague and Bratislava and the other places be visited, convincingly demonstrated the full support of Czechoslovak Communists and our people for the revolutionary strategy of the CPSU. It confirmed the determination of our fraternal parties and countries to increase Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres.

Some comrades asked me during yesterday's meeting: What, in fact, will you be doing? These principles from the talks with Comrade Gorvachev are being elaborated both in the party Presidium and in the government with regard to the economic policy and all other spheres so that they can be implemented.

Comrades, the basic reforms that are being prepared by us, and that we are gradually beginning to implement, put considerably higher demands and stricter evaluations on each section and on management levels from top to bottom. The order of the day is to evaluate results in a more exacting way, to be more critical in assessing shortcomings, and to be more energetic in the struggle for new approaches, new ideas, and more effective work methods. The time factor is becoming increasingly important.

The revolutionary development in the world will wait for no one. In order to keep up with it we must assume a quicker pace everywhere. We see the main mobile force of social change in the creative activity of the people. In the interest of developing it in the widest possible way, we are deepening the healthy stream of democracy, the standard of information to the public, and the inspection of progress on task fulfillment.

Our National Front provides wide scope for everyone who wants to contribute to the flourishing of our socialist homeland. However, the deepening of socialist democracy means more responsibility and discipline. The most important thing now is to energetically implement the adopted plans. Practical deeds and concrete results are important. Honest, conscientious, and quality work must become a universal measurement of each person's position in society. The raising of its importance is a vital part of strengthening socialist morale. Attention must be focused upon the reliable fulfillment of the targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government has pointed critically in recent days to shortcomings in the fulfillment of this year's plan. It is necessary to undertake energetic measures in all levels of management in order to ensure the fulfillment of set tasks. We believe that the wide stream of workers' initiative in the enterprises and plants will be aimed at this.

Comrades, Socialist Czechoslovakia contributes actively to the joint struggle of our community for averting the danger of war and for preserving peace. We fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union for the improvement of the international atmosphere and for the development of international cooperation in the world.

We warmly welcomed the new Soviet proposals for an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and for dealing with the issue of operational and tactical missiles and other disarmament proposals. We see them as steps that open up a realistic path to reducing the level of military confrontation, and strengthening confidence and security on our continent. They fully correspond to the vital interests of our people. We are glad that glimmers of hope for a positive solution are appearing on the international horizon. We will contribute to ensuring that the forces of peace, reason, and realism grow throughout the world, and that the prospects for peace become more certain.

Comrades, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are also celebrating May Day today. From our parade we send warm greetings to Soviet Communists and to all the Soviet people. [applause] In the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we wish them ever greater success in their struggle to restructure society and in their work for the prosperity of their Soviet homeland. We send comradely greetings to the progressive and peace-loving people in the world with whom we form a common front in the struggle for socialism and progress, for a world free of war and free of weapons. [applause]

Comrades, to mark May Day many of our factories and collectives have taken pledges and yesterday I heard that many of them have been reported as fulfilled. Therefore, I take this opportunity to thank the workers, farmers, intellectuals, workers in all sectors, Communists, nonparty members, and members of the parties and organizations of the National Front for their honest work and creative ideas that enrich the life of the people. [applause] Conscious of our responsibility for the further development of our society let us work with optimism for the future, with confidence in our own ability, and with new revolutionary enthusiasm so that our socialist homeland grows even stronger and the life of our people becomes even happier!

Long live the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! [applause]

Long live our working people! [applause]

Long live friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries! [applause]

Long live May Day, the international day of the working people! [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, the leading force of our political life and of the National Front! [applause]

Party Leaders at Gathering

LD010933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] May 1st, which is Labor Day and the day of international solidarity of the working class, is celebrated today by working people around the world.

The 1 May gathering is being watched in Prague by the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and by other members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Antonin Kapek; by candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Petra; by Secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; by members of the party's Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Miroslav Zavadil; and by other figures.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY 30 APR

LD201210 Prague Television Service in Czech 0805 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal to award ceremony for workers, scientists, and activists at Prague Castle -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, president of the CSSR, comrades, friends, esteemed guests: We are meeting once again at Prague Castle to present, in the spirit of our pre-May Day socialist tradition, a high state distinction and to pay homage to those whose creative deeds significantly enriched our society; to express sincere thanks to workers, agricultural farmers, engineers and scientists, artists and representatives of political and public life for their dedicated and highly meritorious work. Each of these meetings had its special character and unmatchable form. It has been indelibly imprinted in the chronicle of the struggle for a new relationship toward work.

The atmosphere of this year's meeting is unusually strongly permeated with the ideas and deeds connected with historical events, which culminated 7 decades ago in a historic breakthrough in the development of human civilization, in the birth of the first state of workers and peasants, in the beginning of the construction of a new system, a new and more just world. This truly historical event marked, through its lasting influence, the entire 20th century and will reliably elucidate the path of social progress for generations to come on all continents. It has been confirmed many times over since then that, in all the important class battles and struggles, the working classes can succeed once they are led by their revolutionary parties and once they win the active support of the overwhelming majority of the rest of the working people.

Other lessons from the preparation and course of Great October have been confirmed many times -- namely, that truly revolutionary acts cannot take place on the basis of some fossilized schemes, but that they must represent a living creative process, respecting the given conditions and class distribution of forces. The present, too, shows a number of signs that characterize significant changes in the development of socialist society.

It does great credit to the CPSU Central Committee and its leadership that these new facts were deeply analyzed and that extensive and, literally, revolutionary conclusions have been drawn from them. The worker's movement, the working masses, and world socialism have a great opportunity to learn from these incentives, to expand their activities and influence in the struggle to force through the ideals of social justice, social progress, and lasting peace on earth. The innovative search for new paths, aimed at comprehensive development of socialism, at its growing attractiveness, authority, and influence, found its expression in the conclusions of the Soviet Communists' 27th Congress and the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the strategy of accelerating and restructuring Soviet society.

That is why, recently, our citizens have so spontaneously expressed their sympathies, respect, and admiration to the CPSU and its leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. They welcomed him in this country as a man who is close to them, whom they understand well, whom they respect since, as Comrade Husak says, he symbolizes all that is new in the struggle of the CPSU for high standards in socialist society, for an increased role for the people in all areas social life.

But this is not all. A valid reason why our people spontaneously received Comrade Gorbachev was also the firmly anchored belief that it was the USSR, the Soviet people, and Soviet soldiers who carried the largest share of the burden in the last war, who brought freedom to our country; and that firm ties of alliance with this great country have forever freed our people of the heaviest burden they had carried for centuries -- the fear for their existence. In the conclusions of the CPCZ's 17th Congress and the subsequent Central Committee sessions, we expressed clearly that our efforts aim at the most sustantial thing: at uncovering new sources of social movement; at increasing the role of the masses as true creators of material and spiritual values, as true owners of all the country's wealth; and at substantially increasing their role in managing their own state.

In this way, restructuring represents a creative act, a new quality, competition for the highest standards of added value for the benefit of socialism, for the benefit of our society, for the benefit of us all. Above all, restructuring spells changes for us all, changes in the understanding and approaches to our own duties and responsibilities; and in this respect, every mistake is significant enough not to be neglected or overlooked.

Economy is at the center of attention, inasmuch as it is the economy that conditions social development and its quality. We are aware of the fact that without a substantial increase in the efficiency of the national economy we could hardly achieve the goals we established for our country's development, above all regarding what we want to do for our people, for more fully satisfying their needs and happiness. We consider the changes in the management of the national economy as the most important, but also most complicated.

The concept of the changes has been adopted. However, this does not mean that their solution is to be passively expected. The prerequisites for their implementation rest above all on the implementation of those concrete tasks that are anchored in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This examines the abilities and authority of managment employees, the degree of their social responsibility and, invariably, the credibility of their own words by which they endorse the conclusions of the 17th party congress, the strategic line that has been set out by this congress. These conclusions oblige all of us to do our best, because we will not succeed in the eyes other people if we do things halfway, reluctantly, and with a low degree of responsibility.

Our approach to present tasks, how we handle them, and what the results are, represent today the main measure of not only the qualities and abilities of labor, but also of the relationship to our joint goals and interests, of conscientious civic attitudes, and the true relationship toward our country. If strict standards are valid for everyone, then it is only natural that they are valid in a manifold degree for management employees at all levels, for the entire management sector. The demands we put on all of us are brought about by life itself. They are simply objective and stem from the tasks which, in the interest of our people and our future, we must completely fufill. Everyone will be strictly judged by the times and by the tasks. Prospects are only open to those who not only fully understand what is at stake at the moment, but who also can win over people for new tasks, who represent authority for them not only because they understand their task, but also becuase of their civic and moral profile.

Discipline on courses of study has increased, and there has been an improvement in the implementation of teaching programs. As recently as 1984 only 30 percent of the students obtained average examination results of 3.7. During the last 2 years their number has increased by 10 to 15 percent. The number of students obtaining so-called conditional registration for a further year of study has almost been cut in half. Scientific circles have expanded their work, and it is being pursued with increased vigor. Currently, some 15,000 students are engaged in scientific activity in more than 1,000 circles. Compared with previous years, these represent tangible improvements.

However, this does not mean that higher schools have obtained completely satisfactory results in perfoming their fundamental role. Despite clear recommendations to do so, many higher schools for the arts and physical education academies, as well as some universities and polytechnics, have failed to begin work on upbringing programs thus far. In some higher schools, work is on upbringing limited to sociopolitical lectures and cooperation with student organizations. Some academic staff members believe that they should not deal with the upbringing of students.

As a result, a significant number of students do not participate schools social life and the activities of socialist youth unions. Youth organizations do not receive enough support to be able to expand their influence on the student community. Student self-management bodies, which have neither traditions nor experience, receive too little support from higher school authorities. They are often treated as just another youth organization and not as a body representing all students, whose views and positions on internal schools affairs ought to be treated with all due respect in accordance with law.

An improvement in this state of affairs requires a significant increase in involvement in the resolution of problems concerning upbringing by higher school authorities and higher school party organizations. [passage omitted]

The accountability and election campaign in higher school party organizations had breathed new life into the political life of higher schools. It summed up the many achievements and experiences obtained in the struggle for the socialist character of higher schools and, at the same time, party weaknesses in this milieu have become much more evident. One such weakness is that in many primary party organizations all the work comes to rest on the shoulders of a selfless but very narrow aktiv, which, under these circumstances, finds that it begins to lack time and energy for its own academic work. The authority of higher school party organizations depends to a large degree on comrades' combining the qualities of party ideological commitment with a recognized academic position. Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that only such comrades can create a good atmosphere for the party in the academic community and attract young scholars to the party. This will determine to a large extent the role that higher school party organizations will play in the proess of further improving higher school work.

Higher school social councils have noted the first positive results. However, they, too, often assume the role of "complaint boxes" for the difficulties with which higher schools are struggling. But they accord insufficient attention to the issues of upbringing. Social councils should devote significantly more attention to this question in the near future. [passage omitted]

According to the report, the session first dealt with the implementation of the program of heat supplies in Slovakia and criticized that "most projects" included in the program are behind schedule. Next, the session reportedly assessed the work of people's control committees in 1985 and 1986 and stressed that internal control and intra-enterprise control represent "weak spots" in the control system. Another point on the agenda of the session, according to the Bratislava PRAVDA report, was the problem of recidivists, who "continue to have a strong impact on the scope and, above all, the gravity of crime in the Slovak SR." The session is said to have "taken note" of a "set of measures" to combat recidivism, the goal of which is to improve the coordination and purposeful impact of all relevant institutions. The session reportedly also called on law-enforcing, economic, and social agencies to "more consistently and efficiently" resist economic crime and illicit enrichment.

The CPSL Central Committee Presidium is also said to have discussed the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs in 1986, the preparation, course, and results of the annual members' meetings, conferences, and the Slovak Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and "a number of other issues from the areas of domestic policy, organizational activity, and cadre work."

KEMPNY CHAIRS CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD242127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0200 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] The Czech National Council Presidium discussed the government proposal to bestow the national prize of the Czech Socialist Republic this year in Prague yesterday. It assessed the growth of intensification and efficiency in the national economy of the Czech SR last year and the fulfillment of the state plan in the first 3 months of this year.

It also pointed out that the modernization of selected production in the Czech consumer industry does not continue with desirable speed despite the achieved results and this way the aim to better achieve the goal to better satisfy the demands of domestic and foreign markets is not attained.

The session was chaired by Comrade Josef Kempny.

CTK TERMS CHNOUPEK DRA VISIT 'SIGNIFICANT EVENT'

LD302043 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 30 Apr 87

[By Vaclav Frank]

[Text] Kabul April 30 (CTK) -- The official friendly visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Afghanistan, which ended today, can be described as a significant event exceeding the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries.

After the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is Afghanistan's second largest trade partner and has been granting the young revolutionary state considerable material support and assistance in the training of cadres. This fact was often appreciated during Bohuslav Chnoupek's talks with General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najib and other Afghan representatives.

The Afghan side welcomed Czechoslovkia's interest in further expanding political contacts and cooperation especially in the economic sphere.

During talks on international political issues, the Czechoslovak and the Afghan sides mainly stressed that the process of reconciliation in Afghanistan, motivated by efforts to solve problems around Afghanistan by peaceful means and to ensure an allround development of the Afghan society, is the only correct path. The policy of reconciliation offers a solution to the regional problem and at the same is an example of eliminating dangerous hotbeds of ethnic, tribal, racial, religious, civil and inter-state hatred in various parts of the world.

All this is why Czechoslovakia fully supports the Afghan efforts to implement the ideas of national reconciliation.

Afghan Media Coverage

For Afghan media cover of the visit to the DRA by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, including the 'text' of a joint communique issued at the end of the visit, see the Afghanistan section of the 27th April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK RECEIVES RCP LEADER BARBULESCU 28 APR

LD291010 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Vasile Barbulescu.

The two representatives informed one another about the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress.

They positively evaluated the development of relations between the communists parties and cooperation of the two countries, discussing especially experience from mutual cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and food and the possiblities of its extension.

BRIEFS

SOUTH MORAVIAN OFFICIAL DISMISSED -- The session of the CPCZ South Moravian Regional Committee devoted to agriculture-related issues, which was held in Brno on 2 April, released Miroslav Zajic from the post of secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee and elected Ladislav Trojan in his stead. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

YOUTH AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- A press conference was held in Prague on 7 April at the end of working groups of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM], the FDJ, and Young Socialists [JUSO] from the FRG. At the press conference Lubomir Ledl, SSM Central Committee secretary, informed journalists that the objective of the meeting was the preparation and elaboration of initiatives of the youth organizations of the three countries in support of the proposals made by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl aimed at establishing zones free of nuclear weapons in central Europe. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

THATCHER COMMENTS SHOW 'POSITIVE APPROACH' ON ARMS

LD302046 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The latest remarks by British politicans indicate an increasingly positive approach by Great Britain to the question of a zero solution to intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Although not all reservations have been dispelled, the trend of the discussions and views expressed is in the direction of progress in negotiations. Sigmar Krause speaks on the subject from London:

[Krause] A positive signal is coming from Number 10 Downing Street. Prime Minsiter Thatcher has now said that the British government approves the proposals for the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe, and she has spoken of its own commitment to the achievement of rapid progress in the disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

Mrs Thatcher said this to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, who visited Downing Street to explain the Soviet draft treaty, which was released in Geneva.

Press reports here describe Mrs Thatcher's remarks as clarifying statements. In fact, this is the most precise and binding statement of this kind since the USSR submitted its proposal on 28 February for zero solutions without any linkage with other disarmament requirements, which at that time gave Mrs Thatcher cause for cautious optimism. It is to be noted that the British prime minister also speaks of her governments' commitment to achieve rapid progress in Geneva.

Her secretary of state for defense, George Younger, speaking to foreign journalists in London, said that Great Britain is prepared for a double zero solution, for the eleminiation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons of longer and of shorter range in Europe. This means that for the first time there is an official British statement on the missiles of shorter range, and Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate these weapons.

Defense Secretary Younger also sees favorable prospects for an agreement in Geneva soon. Great Britain, it emerges from his remarks, has different views in certain parts of the questions, but is not making a matter of dispute out of this.

Admittedly, he, to, believes there is a certain imbalance between the two military blocs in the conventional area. Any agreement must take account of this, he said.

Apart from the fact that on this point, too, there are solid disarmament proposals from the Warsaw Pact states -- recall the Budapest appeal and subsequent calls to negotiate -- a report has been published in London today by the Bradford School of Peace Studies. In it the academics deal among other things with the alleged superiority of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in conventional weapons, which is so flogged to death in Western Europe. The study cites NATO sources and statements by NATO generals in which the Western military alliance has clear advantages and possesses several times the respective weapons, carriers, and equipment. [passage omitted]

HONECKER ADDRESSES 11TH FDGB CONGRESS 23 APR

LD231315 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 87 pp 3-4

["In the GDR the Working People and Their Trade Unions Are the Masters of the House; Speech by Erich Honecker at the 11th FDGB Congress"]

[Text] The text of the speech on 23 April by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Council Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 11th FDGB Congress [in East Berlin] is as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, I bring you, delegates of the 9.5 million members of the FDGB, cordial and fraternal militant greetings. We are all deeply impressed by the full and constructive proceedings of your congress. The report presented here by the chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, Comrade Harry Tisch, shows that the trade unions in the GDR have performed outstanding work, that they are prepared to solve new, higher tasks. You are taking as your yardstick the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. For this I would like to express to you and all members of the FDGB the warmest thanks from the party and state leaders of the GDR.

Your congress is the forum for the millions of trade unionists of our country. It makes decisions of great importance. Everyone who wants to move with the times is well advised to keep pace with you, because your goal is the further shaping of the developed socialist society.

The delegates of the 11th party congress met here in this hall just over a year ago. Their decisions have enriched the creative atmosphere in our country through further deeds in the service of socialism and peace. The course of your congress and the results of your work are convincing proof of this.

Behind your mandate as delegates of the 11th SED Congress stand excellent performances that you are bringing forth with your work teams for the strengthening of the GDR. You embody a great potential for creative initiative, and expert knowledge, and have the strength from the rich experience of decades of successful work for the well-being of the people.

When our country's working people were faced with the task of starting to rebuild after the liberation in spring 1945, many of them had no idea how the new life should look. As we know, it was no easy task, either. We have, as Bertolt Brecht put it, cleared away the rubble and built something new in its place. The result was the GDR as it stands today.

This was made possible by the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism achieved by the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, the victory to which the freedom fighters of many countries, including the German antifascists, contributed. The door to a better future was flung open and we used the chance we were given. Today we can truly say that socialism has gained a firm foothold forever in the GDR and that the working people and their trade unions here are masters of their own house. That is definite.

Five weeks after the defeat of the fascist beast, our working people received the right to unite in free trade unions and organizations. Let us recall the memorable appeal of the preparatory trade union committee for greater Berlin of 15 June 1945, which is also referred to as the "birth certificate" of the future FDGB. In it the task was set of "assisting in the rebirth of our people." It was said even then, that without the active collaboration of the trade unions there could be no real new beginning in the spirit of social progress. The trade unions faced up to this great responsibility and, one can rightly say, have given it full justice.

Initially the appeal determined the fight againt fascist ideology and the purging of the city administration and enterprises of fascist elements. A further point was the ensuring of delivering supplies to the population, getting the factories and workshops functioning again, and rebuilding through intensive work. The appeal was orientated toward representing the interests of the workers and employees, collaborating in rebuilding the economy, and safeguarding the democratic right to codetermination. It attached great importance to educating the workers in the spirit of anti-fascism and democratic progress and to raising awareness of their social situation.

These were the most pressing tasks that had to be mastered at that time. As a unified great force, the free trade unions were dedicated to social progress, which logically led to socialist construction. The FDGB, the loyal comrade-in-arms of our party, has helped to pave the way for socialism in the GDR, has actively contributed to its stable and dynamic development in all stages, and has consistently acted for the welfare of the people. This constitutes its historic service.

It is significant that the active work of the FDGB as a social force has been anchored in our state's Constitution since the founding of the GDR. The SED has always devoted great attention to promoting and supporting trade union activities. Our party's program describes the trade unions as the most comprehensive class organization of the working class.

In representing the interests of the working class, they bear great responsibility for the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist order, the steady growth in the performance of the socialist economy and social policy. This is a clear position on the work of the trade unions, their members and functionaries, and enjoys great respect in our country.

We have very high regard for the contribution made by the trade unions in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. They are thus representing the interests of the working people, the interests of all the people in the most effective way. At the same time, this demonstrates a high degree of political maturity on the part of our country's trade union movement. The FDGB stands firmly at our party's side; conversely, I should say that our party stands firmly at the side of the FDGB. What matters to us and what we are jointly striving for, is to continually make better use of the great advantages inherent in socialism for the benefit of the people.

The GDR of today makes it clear that the SED's act of creatively applying from the beginning the immortal lessons of the classics of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete historic situation and the conditions in our country has proved successful. At the same time, valuable experiences of the socialist fraternal countries are being applied in practice in our work and Marxist-Leninist theory is being enriched through new findings. Life does not remain static, but requires that we analyze all processes of internal and external developments attentively and draw the necessary conclusions in good time.

This much is clear: Trade Union work can only be successful on the basis of a clear social strategy. We are building socialism in turbulent times, in which our concern for the welfare of every citizen can be separated less than ever from the struggle for the preservation and continuing existence of all human civilization. This makes every advance in the shaping of developed socialist society all the more important.

What this is characterized by is stipulated by our party in its program, which was drafted on the basis of experiences in implementing the decisions of the eighth party congress and was decided by the ninth party congress in 1976. In this, we never had simplistic ideas, but recognize the dynamic essence of this process, and that once something has been achieved, new questions emerge that must be answered. The 11th congress gave convincing answers to such questions, and its decisions are thus proving to be a mobilizing work plan for all classes and strata and all political forces in our country.

The GDR today is, economically, a highly efficient state, the economic and social results of which meet with great recognition around the world. This is of great practical importance in many respects. It makes it easy for us to expand our international trading relations, advances us economically, and creates further preconditions for peace, even more effectively. The slogan "My work place -- my battle station for peace" testifies to how well this is understood in our country. It is linked most closely with the implementation of the economic strategy. Everything we do to strengthen the GDR means a plus in the struggle for peace, which we are conducting passionately in the interest of both present and future generations.

There is now a chance in the area of disarmament such as has not existed for decades. The immediate signing of an accord on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe would be an initial, significant step toward ridding our continent of these dreadful weapons of mass destruction altogether. The longer-range missile complexes that were stationed with us in response to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles by NATO could then be withdrawan as well. All these accursed things would disappear in the East and West.

The proposals by the Soviet Union and the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty states in accordance with their Budapest peace program are having a great effect, all the more because they do not stop with the elimination of medium-range weapons. The missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 km are also to be reduced and eliminated. As Mikhail Gorbachev recently told U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the Soviet Union is prepared to start discussing this problem independently of the progress and outcome of the negotiations on medium-range missiles. He also proposed that far-reaching negotiations be started on a radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union was prepared, in addition, to eliminate battlefield nuclear weapons.

I should like to affirm that the GDR supports Gorbachev's new initiatives fully and completely. We are in favor of the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States concluding the necessary agreements to get disarmament moving and to achieve the reduction of armanents on earth and the nonmilitarization of space.

Those in the West who dislike this whole trend are lamenting about the East offering one zero solution after another. To put a spoke in the wheel of development toward genuine disarmament, they are pushing first one, then another type of weapon tothe fore -- not least conventional weapons, in which the Warsaw Pact is said to be superior. We must remind them that the proposal by our alliance to reduce drastically conventional arms and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals -- naturally, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security -- has been our long time proposal.

The danger of a nuclear holocaust must be banished, and wars must disappear from the world of man. Therefore, the GDR, the USSR, and the other fraternal countries are not skirting any type of weapon in their efforts to end the arms race and achieve disarmament. Our republic sees the essence of its policy of dialogue and cooperation as a constructive contribution to safeguarding peace and it is continuing this course. Combined action, guided by realism and reason and all those to whom peace is the most important issue, must ensure that mankind can enter the year 2000 without nuclear weapons.

It is in this spirit that we are also working to shape relations with the FRG, as is evidenced by my proposal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for meetings between government representaives and briefings on their results. In view of their responsibility for peace, and to do everything possible so that war never again starts from German soil, it is of utmost importance that both German states, without any conditions work to eliminate medium-range weapons in Europe.

Our fight for a nuclear weapons-free world is of absolute historic significance. One cannot refer to it without paying tribute to the share of our trade unions in the struggle for a peaceful future for our people and all mankind. The weight that the trade union mass organizations of the most varied countries are able to bring to bear for peace cannot be too highly assessed. This applies especially when they, like the FDGB, belong to the active builders of socialism, the flourishing of which influences today, more than ever, the determination of war and peace in favor of a happy future for the people. We note with pride that the basic goals of the trade union movement in the GDR have become reality. We have freed work from the exploitation of man by man. Improving the standard of living of the working people by raising economic performance is the content of our approach of unity of economic and social policy. The right to work, without which there can be no talk of freedom, is guaranteed here in practice; social security, full employment, and the prosperity of the people characterize everyday life in our country.

What all this means is all the more recognizable when one keeps in mind that in Western countries an increasing number of families must live with care and worry. At hardly any other time were social insecurity, fear of the future, and lack of prospects greater for a large number of working people. More than 31 million people are now unemployed, many of them for years, and the forecasts are that this army of unemployed will grow. The fear of being sucked into this whirlpool is darkening the lives of innumerable people.

The right to work is a fundamental human right, as is the right to education for all children and the right to free health care. The trade unions have played their part in seeing that these rights have become social reality in the Socialist GDR. No other German state has ever been able to say the same and support it with facts. Worker and peasant power has made it possible. To strengthen it and to reliably protect and defend the people's achievements in socialism will always be our common concern.

The improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the people has -- since the decisions of the Eighth SED Congress, which established the unity of economic and social policy -- been given a new quality as a decisive task of trade union representation of interests. For this trade union representation of interests there arose a new field of activity with deep content and large dimensions. After all, the improvement of working and living conditions is linked with increasing economic performance. As the workhorse of socialist competition, the FDGN organizes in this sense the creativity, industry, and initiative of the working people. Thanks to its work and to its often above average readiness to translate the policy of our party into deeds, our republic can proudly show its balance sheet.

Thus, the produced national income totalled M121.6 billion in 1970 and in 1986 it totalled M252.6 billion. This is an increase of 207 percent. The development of our economic performance is marked, in particular, by the fact that in the same period the national income per employee rose from M17,884 in 1970 to M35,423 in 1986, thus nearly doubling. During these 16 years, the increase in labor productivity accounted for more than 90 percent of the increase in national income. Higher labor productivity will remain the most important factor of all in the future, too. It determines in the final analysis, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin underlined, the victory of the new social order.

Our industrial production has increased significantly. In 1970, the industrial commodity production of the national economy per day already amounted to M900 million. In 1986, industrial products worth M1.9 billion were manufactured per day. This is more than double the amount in 1970.

Significant advances were also made in agricultural production. In 1970, the per hectare yield in crop production amounted to 3.72 metric tons of grain equivalent units, and 2.82 metric tons in grain. In 1986, by contrast, 4.94 metric tons of grain equivalent units were harvested in the entire crop production, 4.64 metric tons per hectare in the case of grain. These are growth rates of 32.8 and 64.5 percent, respectively. In beef cattle, the sales to the state increased 1.6-fold, at 2.7 million metric tons.

These few figures alone characterize the economic upturn that we have energetically introduced since the eighth congress. This made possible a marked improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. A decline of the kind that mostly appears in Western countries after elections is not happening in our country. We have made use of the economic upturn to develop a social policy, in the spirit of socialism, which is unprecedented in our people's history. We intend to successfully continue this policy.

In 1970, 76,088 homes were newly-built or modernized; in 1986, the figure was 215,690 homes. This is the greatest achievement ever in the GDR's housing construction and it is nearly three times what was achieved in 1970 in this sector. We spent a total of M287 billion on the housing construction program between 1971 and 1986. The real income of the working people has more than doubled since 1970. The net per-capita income increased by 91 percent.

Pensions have undergone marked changes. In 1970, the monthly minimum pension of workers and employees from social insurance totalled M150. In 1986, M300 to M370. Depending on the number of years in employment, were paid out. On average, the pension amounted to M379 a month in 1986 and was thus 180 marks higher than in 1970. Pensioners with supplementary pension insurance now receive an average monthly pension of M476.

The retail trade turnover per capita, to mention a further example, rose from 3,755 marks in 1970, to 7,089 marks in 1986. This is an increase of 88.9 percent. It must be considered here that prices for basic necessities, rents, tariffs, and services remain stable. More than 48 billion marks was made available for this from the state budget in 1986, a 5.6-fold increase over 1971.

As is known, the tasks of social insurance, as an essential element of social policy and social security in our state, are perceived by the free trade unions as part of their own responsibility. Social insurance is a firm element of life in our society and its achievements benefit every citizen, young and old. This includes especially free medical care in line with all the tried and tested findings of medical science, free medicines, and free hospital care, even with the most costly medical attention. These are features of a health service of the highest medical and social standard, the financial provisions of which are provided by social insurance. At the same time, social insurance provides resources for pension insurance.

Social insurance services for the citizens are increasing constantly. Whereas M950 was spent per citizen in 1971, it will be M2,100 this year -- 2.2 times the figure for 1971. Social insurance services amounting to around 35 billion marks are envisaged altogether this year. Of this, the state budget will provide M17 billion as a subsidy. These subsidies from the state budget have risen by 174 percent since 1971. They have thus reached almost half of social insurance expenditure.

To make the scale of contributions from society for the social insurance service even clearer, let me say finally that in 1987, out of 100 marks of social insurance expenditure, M22.62 will come from the contributions of insured persons, M28.88 from enterprise contributions, and M48.50 from the state budget. I believe all these details speak for themselves. The proposals made in the National Executive Committee's report to the congress for new social policy measures have our full support, the full support of the GDR's party and state leadership.

Far-reaching changes have been made in our national economy over the past 15 years or so. The growth was possible only because at the start of the eighties the transition to intensification was initiated and implemented. In 1986, the increase in national income and industrial production was sustained exclusively by rising labor productivity. At the same time, the reduction of production input, especially energy and materials input, proved to be a decisive growth-promoting source. We have learned how to work more effectively with our assets, our resources, and our opportunities.

We shall proceed even more consistently along this path in the future, and, above all, introduce key technologies on a broad scale to this end. We thus intend to attain economic results that will permit us in the future, too, to implement the unity of economic and social policy, as determined for the benefit of the people.

You know, dear colleagues, from your own activity in the enterprises, the scientific institutions, trade, the education sector, or wherever you carry out your responsibility, that daily work stands behind overall results. It is not always easy. It demands a commitment by everybody. It includes concern for high labor productivity and quality, discipline, careful treatment of the machinery and installations entrusted to one, and frugal use of energy and materials, just as much as the solution of many so-called minor everyday issues that concern the people's working conditions. Only where the struggle for high performance and observation of social interests form a whole is successful trade union work, appropriate to socialism, possible. This is also evidenced by the proceedings at your congress.

It is correct that trade union work is socialist democracy of deeds. Here, socialist democracy is exercised in the most important sphere of human life, material production, and all sectors connected with it. In our country, democracy does not stop at the factory gate, but begins to become effective on a full scale there. This is a long and proven tradition, which is being cultivated and expanded by the trade unions. They can always be sure of full support from our party in this.

In our socialist state it is axiomatic that there are trade union managements in all enterprises. Recently one could read that in the FRG, for example, 5 million working people have no trade union representation, although according to the law they must exist in the firms concerned. Of course, it is not just a matter of the number of trade union managements in enterprises. Trade union work is most closely bound up with all aspects of the activity of the enterprises, particularly with the working and living conditions of the working people.

This is also expressed by the fact that many trade union members are engaged in voluntary work in commissions of the enterprise trade union managements. There are, after all, some 163,100 such commissions and the number of members working in them is far above 1 million. This indicates the broad voluntary work in the trade unions. Large, too, is the number of members who are active as officials in the enterprise trade union managements, in the department trade union managements, and as trade union shop stewards in the trade union groups. As can be seen from the report, they amount to more than 2.5 million. Thus we can say that one in three trade union members is taking an active part in the organization of trade union life.

There are trade union commissions for work and wages, labor safety, the innovators system, law and labor law, the holiday service, finances, youth, culture and education, children, social policy, the employee supply system [shopping and other facilities in enterprises], the provision of housing, and provisions for women's work. The councils for social insurance and the arbitration panels also should be mentioned. In short, everything that touches on matters of importance to the working people has its trade union representation of interests. This is a magnificent democratic achievement.

The trade union rights in the exercising of democracy, which are laid down in the Constitution and the Labor Code, are truly comprehensive. As we all know, the Labor Code, which was passed by the People's Chamber in 1977, came into being at the initiative of the trade unions; it bears their imprint and shows in detail our socialist society's respect for the work, life, rights, and dignity of each individual working person. We were able to elaborate and pass this body of law because the trade unions exercise with a high sense of social responsibility the rights and duties entrusted to them. However, the Labor Code, notwithstanding its importance, is just one aspect. No economic plan in the GDR is decided and put forward as legislation until the National Executive Council of the FDGB has commented on it. Every task of the national economic plan for an area of industry, that is to say for a ministry, is only laid down when the responsible industrial trade union has commented on it and submitted its proposals. In every enterprise and in every combine the planned tasks are comprehensively discussed. The full meeting of the shop stewards discusses both what has been achieved and what has to be achieved in the future. The work directors report on how the enterprise collective agreement and the economic and social tasks it contains are being fulfilled. Nothing takes place in the national economy without the active collaboration of the trade unions, and this has benefited socialism in the GDR.

The trade unions are organizing the socialist competition, in which the unity of word and deed becomes reality. It is the single most powerful force in the implementation of the plan. Socialist competition means that the working people and their collectives dedicate themselves to the plan targets, recognize their personal responsibility for their realization, and examine ways in which they can be fulfilled and systematically overfulfilled. Skilled management activity -- that is, clear tasks and good work organization -- has proved to be the primary and basic requirement for conducting the competition. Insuring that everyone knows what their tasks are, that work in the collective runs smoothly, that the necessary decisions are taken in good time regarding any question that may arise -- workers rightly expect all this of state managers at all levels. Here it is not a question of playing around with figures in a formal way, but of concrete work, reflected in high-quality products and services with the lowest possible expenditure.

It is of the greatest important that the socialist competition be determined by the aims adopted in the economic strategy of the 11th congress. We highly assess the trade unions conducting the socialist competition on the basis of the ten main focal points of economic strategy. In the interests of the working people, the trade unions are focusing on the factors required for achieving most quickly and to the greatest posible extent the growth in economic performance, which will allow a further improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

Our economic strategy gives the trade unions security for their overall activity and reinforces the conviction of every working person that the steady growth performance will be continued in the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy. The GDR is adapting to the challenges of the future with this strategy. We all know that our tasks are not easy; on the contrary, real challenges, indeed, a testing ground in the world-wide confrontation between socialism and capitalism, are involved. We must always be well prepared for this.

We have at our disposal an efficient economy, a high scientific standard, and a socialist educational system that corresponds to the latest requirements. Moreover, there exists in the GDR a working class, a class of cooperative farmers, a scientific-technical intelligentsia, and numerous allied forces, including tradesmen and craftsmen, which embody a large, capable, and creative potential. Thus we will be in a position not only to continue the development of performance so far, but also to push it forward into qualitatively new areas. We have started the race with time and are determined to win that race.

It is for this very important reason that the trade unions in particular also have made the implementation of the economic strategy their own cause. Their efforts go into using the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution for the strengthening of socialism. A policy of wait-and-see toward the latest technology is alien to us. After all, it is the modern productive forces that enable work to be made more productive, easier, and more pleasant, and augment the wealth of the people. Not least, the human personality also develops in the process. Socialist relations of production offer a reliable guarantee for all this.

The trade unions are together at the top, since it is a matter of developing microelectronics up to modern computer technology and using it widely; and they encourage people to make new progress in this area. This is reflected in the initiatives of the Zeiss collectives in the struggle for the highest standard of microelectronic switching circuits, the collectives of the Mikroelektronik combine, the Robotron combine, and other combines. It is exhibited in the significant progress that has been made in combining machine-building and microelectronics, in the GDR's machine tool construction sector, in textiles machine-building, in printing machine-building, and in other spheres. We can think of the initiative of Soemmerda to produce significantly more personal computers for the national economy than originally planned. Much more could still be mentioned. We are joyfully witnessing young and older colleagues working together, implementing the highest standards.

We stressed at the consultations with the first secretaries of the district/kreis executives at the beginning of this year that it is important to rationalize in every enterprise and every production department. Technological development must advance everywhere, and it must become noticeable how new preconditions are arising for increasing labor productivity, and the quality of production, and reducing costs. Improvements in working and living conditions, especially easing heavy physical labor -- and I would like to emphasize this once more -- must go together with this.

It is a matter of high labor productivity, of accelerating its growth even more, in order to reach -- and even to determine -- the most advanced international standard in decisive areas. Time gained is, simultaneously, strength gained for socialism. All must strive to save time even more effectively. Every advance along this path will favorably shape our opportunities to improve the ratio of work time to leisure time. For all that has been achieved, we still have much to do here.

It is obvious that one must not be satisfied with what has been attained. The 11th congress set the task of accelerating the introduction of key technologies, thus creating at the same time the basis for further raising the material and cultural standard of living. In the introduction of key technologies we are talking, as you all know, not about an increase of labor productivity of between seven and eight percent, but -- as many enterprises, which I do not need to name individually, have already proven -- about an increase in labor productivity of 200 to 750 percent.

We connect the growth of labor productivity with a higher quality of products and reduction of expenditure on raw and other materials and energy resources. It remains important to make better and more productive use of the available and constantly rising basic assets. Assets in the producing sectors reached a volume of 871.7 billion marks in 1986. That is a sum of 130,900 marks per working person. In 1970, it was 58,600 marks per working person.

It corresponds most deeply to a representation of interests by trade unions when these are also used most effectively through the work of all created assets. This includes the complete utilization of everybody's working time and, equally, the use of assets in several shifts. Every extra hour gives us production growth without additional investment. In the interests of the unity of economic and social policy, we must preserve an appropriate relationship between investments, on the one hand, and development of resources for consumption, on the other. Therefore, better exploitation of shifts serves to raise the material and cultural standard of living of all.

Of course, adjustments, certain changes in habits, and many impositions for the individual are connected with this. Responsible managers in the enterprises and combines, as well as in the local bodies, are obliged all the more to do everything to improve the working and living conditions of shift workers to a particular degee.

At the same time, our economic strategy envisages modernization of basic assets primarily through the use of investments. The proportion of investment in rationalization will be increased further. In the first place, we are talking about shorter times in the production of capital goods. Every day's time gained is a gain in production and a gain for the whole society.

We should like to direct the attention of trade unionists, building workers, and plant construction workers, and all who deal with capital investment projects, toward their accelerated provision. These matters should be placed even more at the center of competition than before. This will also prompt the responsible state managers to more justly and effectively carry out their responsibilities. When shortages and backlogs occur, they must be noted in good time, so that the necessary decisions can be made. The implementation of capital investment projects as contained in the plan concerns everybody, and everyone should feel responsible for it.

The consistent application of the socialist performance principle -- from each according to his abilities, to each according to his performance -- is included in our economic and social policy. We have been shaping our wages policy, which is linked directly to the plan and growth in labor productivity, in this way for more than a decade. During the past 11 years, in close cooperation with the trade unions, bonus payments and other wage measures have become effective for 8.4 million working people.

Bonus payments make the advantage of socialism more widely felt, letting the results of one's own work also determine one's wages. The individual's material interest is directed toward high labor productivity and efficiency. The determining factor for the wages of workers, master craftsmen, engineers, and economists is high performance at the work place, careful treatment of assets, and productive use of working time. Shift work also receives particular social recognition in this spirit. What the researcher, designer, innovator, and inventor contribute to scientif : and technical progress, is returned in wages and bonuses for them.

The fact that this is happening everywhere together with working people, closely linked with scientific work organization, has shown its worth. Thus, professional mastery, qualifications, and production experience are given due weight; socialist work discipline and morale are further developed.

All social progress depends largely on giving wide room to the dynamic productive forces, in which we always consider the human being as the main productive force. We are justified in saying that workers in the GDR are so successful in their creative work because our party has always developed socialist production relations, the forms of socialist ownership, of national ownership, as well as cooperative ownership. In this way, the social conditions were created to implement the unity of economic and social policy.

In our industry, in the construction sector, and other areas, nationally owned enterprises exist. Every such enterprise is economically and legally independent, their costs and yields calculated according to business accounting methods. Every enterprise has its long-term plans, guaranteed by the socialist planned economy and implemented by rising productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the work of each collective. The term "nationally owned enterprise" means that the enterprise exists for all of society and, conversely, that all of the society exists for the enterprise.

We build equally on cooperative ownership, on the agricultural production cooperatives, and on the trade cooperatives. Cooperative socialist ownership is in accordance with current and future developments. It has shown its worth by high performance in providing for the population and is an important national economic factor.

We are preserving the interests of society with the central state plan. The tasks in this state plan range from overall national economic figures to the tasks for each combine and enterprise. It is of the utmost significance that every collective is aware of its responsibility as part of the national economic whole, and that everyone knows that their work also affects the work of those who are further removed. To keep recalling this is and remains one of the primary tasks of the trade union organizations. On time and high quality deliveries are also part of the unified trade union work.

We were able to state at the 11th SED Congress that the GDR disposes over a well-functioning system of the socialist planned economy which can react in a flexible manner to new demands. Its backbone is the combines in the industry and the construction sectors, the transport and communications industries. We were able to say this because it was justified by the steady economic growth and continuous improvement in the standard of living. This is linked with the obligation to keep improving the socialist planned economy.

New steps are being taken in this respect. They affect both strengthening the balancing of the national economy, the still better organization of cooperation between the combines and enterprises, and the further development of the national economic responsibility of the combines. With their large collectives, the combines are solving decisive questions in developing their performance by way of the intensive expansion of reproduction. The means used in combines to improve performance should be used to their greatest effect. This is also the purpose of the steps for the self-generation of funds.

Every combine is a strong social organism that consists of enterprises with their own name and economic responsibility. It has proved valuable for the chairmen of the plant labor union executive board (BGL) of the Enterprise Trade Union Executives of the enterprises in the combine also to cooperate in a comradely way. In this way, the trade unions are informed about all fundamental questions of the development of the combine, about the fulfilment of the tasks of the national economic plan, and about the way their products are faring on the world market. At the same time, the trade unions' rich store of experience flows into the management activity of the combines. This is codetermination that the working people in capitalist enterprises, businesses, and concerns cannot even dream about. Here this is an integral part of everyday life.

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, allow me in conclusion to express my certainty that the FDGB will always be found in the foremost rank in the future realization of our policy of peace and socialism, determined by the 11th party congress. For all of us there can be nothing more wonderful than serving the well-being of the people and their happy future. As standards increase, so does our determination to do them justice. We know every effort is worth it.

To you, dear delegates, I extend my best wishes for good health, pleasure in your work, and for all of us further success in strengthening our socialist GDR.

BRIEFS

JURISTS' ORGANIZATIONS SESSION -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday a 2-day international colloquium of the jurists' organizations of the fraternal socialist countries was concluded in Berlin. At this event, held on the occasion of Berlin's founding anniversary, the participants expressed their determination to consistently work for worldwide support of the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for disarmament, and for reliable international security. The jurists from the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Cuba paid tribute to the constructive proposals for European security put forth by Berlin. Guenter Sarge, president of the GDR Association of Jurists, said that the jurists reacted with shock and dismay to the lifting of the sentence against one of the murderers of Ernst Thaelmann by the FRG Federal Court. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 87 p 3 AU]

HEALTH PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- East Berlin (ADN) -- At the conclusion of their talks the deputy ministers of health and delegation heads at the 18th session of the standing work group of the GDR and USSR Ministries of Health, Georgiy Khlyabich and Rudolf Mueller, signed a protocol on the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries in 1987. It envisages the more effective shaping of bilateral relations in the field of medical care for the population and research with regard to cardiovascular diseases and psychiatry/neurology. Further topics are basic and advanced training of medical personnel, problems of hygiene and epidemiology, medical technology, and economic management of the health sector. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- On Wednesday [22 April] Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, briefed Eduard Eisenburger, vice president of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania, about the activities of National Front committees in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress during an exchange of views in Berlin. The Romanian guest valued the mutual exchange of experiences as an important contribution to consolidating the friendship between the GDR and Romania. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

JOINT HUNGARIAN POSTAL AGREEMENT -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday in Berlin Rudolph Schultze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and State Secretary Illes Toth, director of the Hungarian Post Office, signed a government agreement on cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the field of posts and telecommunications. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 87 p 7 AU]

GIFT TO NICARAGUA -- A further solidarity consignment from the GDR to the value of M15 million has been handed over to Nicaragua. It includes, among other things, school materials, children's clothing, and foodstuffs. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 22 Apr 87 LD]

SPECULATION ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

LD301057 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] [Announcer] As we have reported in the news, the MSZMP Central Committee has discussed, among other things, economic policy issues. Andras Hajdu reads his commentary.

[Hajdu] In accordance with Hungarian political practice, details on the consultations are not made public while the discussions are in progress. The press, in general, outlines the communique 1 day after the conclusion of the session, and the reviews, analyses, and statements that clarify the decisions that have come about and their background, appear in the following days. Who said what in the Central Committee's debate is not made public even then. There are many critics of this practice, but about one there is no doubt: This method prevents anyone from playing to the so-called gallery, leaving debate truly free of constraints, producing a sincere, professional political exchange of views.

It follows from all this that the commentator must admit he does not know what happened today in the council room of the Central Committee headquarters in Mari Jaszai Square, but that he is familiar with the country's situation, with the problems it must face and the possibilities and tasks that were certainly discussed. The commentator knows this not because he might be especially knowledgeable compared to the citizen who shows average interest, but because an assessment of the situation and a search for a path has (?taken place) publicly in the past weeks and months.

On this basis, anyone knows that the reversal that was judged necessary and urgent by the resolution of last November, that serves as the basis of the current Central Committee debate, in essence has not taken place in the Hungarian economy. Our foreign trade balance has further deteriorated. Even with very good intentions, we can speak only about the first signs of change in the production structure -- put better, its conscious change. The effect of all this will also be manifested in the living standard, as indicated by the most recent price increase.

I do not have time nov to go over the arguments or the opinions of the economists, officials, and citizens who are debating with one another. The truth is that decisively new elements and proposals have not really arisen in the past months. What is new is an almost general recognition that resolute measures are necessary; of course, the aims of these measures are not all the same. From this viewpoint, we can probably be orientated by the publication of a lengthy article in NEPSZABADSAG on 25 April at the threshold of the Central Committee session.

Its author, Balazs Hamori, who is an economist, was welcomed by professional opinion last year as the author of the first socialist political economic textbook which departs not from ideological presuppositions but from the real socioeconomic processes, and thus virtually lays the ideological foundations for the necessary reforms. Now, Balazs Hamori argues, as an author of the party's central paper, for consistent economic reform which, instead of dependence on the government, would create the enteprises' real market relations and interest. According to his reasoning, the currently intolerable concentration and redistribution role of the budget must be reduced, because only the market mechanism enables the capital in the economy to really pass over to a profitable stage, to where it is better recouped. In this manner, the manufacture of products that are modern and in demand on every market can be really developed, and, naturally, in this manner what is not necessary, what is loss-making, is eliminated. Such an activation of the economy can create resources for a more complete social policy which is better than at present. Even if, from the brief summary, the details are not clear, the trend should be.

STATISTICS REVEAL FIRST QUARTER'S CONSUMPTION

AU280939 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 87 p 10

[Report by Andras Nyiro, head of a department of the Domestic Trade Ministry: "Consumer Goods Market"]

[Text] The demands on the consumer goods market gradually increased in the first quarter of 1987.

Although they increased only slightly as a whole, the population's financial incomes showed increasing dynamics from month to month. As of February, the demand for credit to supplement available resources for the purchase of goods also increased. By reducing their savings -- and partially to their detriment -- the population were striving to fulfill their demand for consumer goods at a level higher than in the previous year.

On the whole, the necessary stock of goods to absorb the purchasing power was available; thus, it was possible to continue to maintain the balance between the two. The retail trade's purchase of goods was hindered, however, by production and transportation problems in January. The majority of both domestic and imported goods necessary for the trade turnover arrived in warehouses and shops mainly in the second half of the first quarter. In the first 3 months of the current year, the wholesale stock of goods increased exclusively from domestic sources, and imports did not reach the level of the previous year.

The fact that the population's demand was greatly erratic and not steady was a characteristic feature of the consumer goods market in the first quarter of the current year. This was particularly so in the cold days of mid-January when, fearing deteriorating weather conditions, the concentrated purchase of basic foodstuffs began for a few days. This phenomenon also appeared in the purchase of clothing articles which led to an extremely large increase in turnover in February, mainly connected with the sale of winter clothes. March was again characterized by an increase in the purchase of foodstuffs, but there was also an intense demand for mixed industrial articles during that month.

Among the favorable results of the first 3 months of the year is the fact that, in harmony with the supply requirements of the people's economic plan and in spite of the faster increase in turnover than expected, we succeeded in maintaining the global balance between supply and demand, a balance that became firm last year, although there was a temporary increase in shortages on certain markets and concerning some products (for example: toilet paper, margarine, and edible oil). However, in other areas, such as the supply of roast coffee, the previous balance was restored.

Last year's trends on the consumer goods market in the first quarter of this year also continued decisively. This trend was asserted not only in the increase in turnover -- which, although slower than last year, was still faster than planned -- but also in the fact that a larger proportion of the solvent purchasing power was used to purchase industrial products.

Retail trade turnover in the first 3 months of this year reached 130.6 billion forints in current prices -- 8.8 billion forints or 7.2 percent more than a year earlier. Partly as a result of last year's price increases and partly due to this year's price increases, retail trade prices based on the January-February monthly price index increased by 4.7 percent. On the basis of comparable prices with last year, the turnover increase was 2.4 percent compared to the 0.1 percent planned for the entire year.

The "driving" area of retail trade was represented by different main groups of goods in each month of the first quarter. In January, for example, the turnover of clothing and miscellaneous industrial articles accounted in current prices also decreased while sales of foodstuffs and beverages in small stores increased by 5.2 percent. In February, however, the average turnover increase of 11.3 percent derived decisively from the 15.6 percent increase in the purchase of clothing articles, and the 14.6 percent increase in the purchase of miscellaneous industrial articles. Retail trade turnover in March increased even faster than in the previous month, by 11.7 percent. Here only miscellaneous industrial articles were the driving force behind the increase, with a 20.7 percent increase in turnover.

The continuation of last year's trends is also shown by the fact that, in the 3 months of the first quarter as a whole and counted in comparable prices, we spent more on the purchase of food and beverages, more on household appliances, modern electronic telecommunication's machines, and on more building materials -- especially in March -- while we spent less on catering and clothing than last year. The retail trade turnover in comparable prices increased by 1.1 percent in the case of food and beverages sold in stores, and by 6.1 percent in the case of miscellaneous industrial articles. There were 3.4-percent and 3.7-percent decreases, respectively, in the turnover of catering and clothing articles.

At the same time, problems similar to those of the first quarter of last year appeared in the contractual relations between industry and trade. The current year began with difficulty, and the industrial partners came up with [igazoltak vissza] less than ordered by the trade in various products and fewer contracts were fulfilled than expected. In addition to material supply problems and transportation problems, the loss in production due to the extreme cold weather also contributed to this. Due to objective reasons, the retail trade was forced to accept a decrease in the quantity under contract and a delay in supply. The trade tried to compensate these losses in the stock of goods by purchasing bonded goods. The situation improved somewhat by the end of March and supplies increased; this made it possible to refill some of the stocks that decreased as a result of the intense demand.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR FIRST QUARTER 1987

AU301225 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Apr 87 p 1

[Unidentified correspondent's report: "Balance of First Quarter -- Greater Energy Consumption Than Planned"]

[Text] This year's people's economic plan counted on a rather modest increase in energy consumption in the course of the year and a 3-percent increase in electric power consumption. However, unfavorable weather and the severe cold registered at the beginning of the year caused considerable extra consumption. The average daytime temperature, which was 1.5 degrees Celsius lower than the previous year, primarily increased the population's consumption. As a whole, the overall energy consumption of the people's economy in the first 3 months of the year was 3.1 percent higher than in the previous year.

The major part of the energy demands -- 54.3 percent -- was covered from domestic sources and the rest was imported. The domestic energy producing sectors increased production as a whole: The mining industry produced 5.8 million metric tons of coal instead of the planned 5.6 million metric tons, and production in both deep-working and surface mines increased. Production of hydrocarbons stood mainly at last year's level -- 62 percent -- and that of coal decreased by 1.6 percent compared to last year, with the proportion standing at 22.4 percent.

Electric power consumption also exceeded the planned figures and increased by 6 percent in the first 3 months of the year. Within domestic electric power generation, electricity produced by nuclear power stations increased, and its proportion in the overall consumption of electric power reached 25 percent.

GASPAR PRESENTS AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

LD301151 Budapest MTI in English 0935 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 30 (MTI) -- The 1987 prizes awarded by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) to writers, artists, scientists and public personalities of outstanding service to adult education were presented in Budapest Thursday.

Prize-winners include linguist Laszlo Deme, opera singer Jozsef Gregor, journalist Judit Juhasz, actor Robert Koltai, physician Dr Gyorgy Lechoczky, composer Laszlo Rossa, sociologist Balint Szabo, sculptor Istvan Szabo, film director Sandor G. Szonyi, writer Sandor Tatay, retired college teacher Istvan Toth, sculptor Valeria Toth and film director Laszlo Vitezy.

The prizes were presented by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Present were Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers.

VARKONYI SIGNS JOINT AGREEMENTS IN VIENNA

Honored at Luncheon

LD300826 Budapest MTI in English 0001 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 29 (MTI) -- Both sides evaluate Hungarian-Austrian relations as outstandingly good which set a European example, and the common goal is to further develop them in a many-sided way. This was stated by Austrian vice-chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at a lunch held Wednesday in the Austrian capital, following successful talks.

Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is on an official visit to Austria, held a two-hour intensive discussion with his host. The sides reviewed bilateral relations and timely international issues. With respect to east-west relations and issues of international peace and security, the standpoints are fundamentally identical, or very similar. The foreign ministers discussed the state of the European security and cooperation process, the most important tasks facing the Vienna follow-up meeting, and took a stand to maintain and strengthen the Helsinki process.

The Austrian foreign minister noted it would be expedient for the parliamentary committees of the two countries to also cooperate, in the framework of bilateral legislative relations. During the day Peter Varkonyi visited the Austrian parliament, and held talks on developing relations with Leopold Gratz, vice-president of the National Assembly, and with other officials.

Following talks the foreign ministers signed agreements on amending and supplementing the inter-state agreement signed in 1964 on the marking of the common frontier and related questions and on regulating issues that are of mutual interest with respect to nuclear establishments.

The lunch hosted by Alois Mock in honour of Peter Varkonyi was attended by officials of the parliamentary parties, and leading representatives of the two foreign ministries, and Austrian economic life. Also present was Arthur Agstner, Austrian ambassador to Hungary, and Janos Nagy, Hungarian ambassador to Austria. In his toast Alois Mock voiced his pleasure that relations between the two countries were developing particularly well. In spite of the differing social and political systems, Austrian-Hungarian relations are flourishing in the most diverse areas, setting an example for detente, and contributing to European stability. In this spirit, the common goal of the two countries is to promote the process of European security, said Alois Mock. The vice-chancellor also referred to the fact that although the good economic relations have not developed further in the last two years, new initiatives may bring about progress.

In his answer Peter Varkonyi also stressed the outstanding level of relations between the two countries in all walks of life, and how they have been dynamically developing for two decades, setting an example for other parts of Europe. Hungary and Austria have for long realized in practice the current, timely slogan of confidence-building, which has brought about the close relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He referred to the importance of the successful completion of the Vienna follow-up meeting, and that the conference reconfirm the Helsinki process and simultaneously give new impetus.

In conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister acknowledged the speech of his host, according to which the long-standing foreign policy of Austria, based on the agreement of the parties, will remain continuous and unchanged.

Wednesday afternoon Peter Varkonyi called on Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, and on Federal President Kurt Waldheim.

Talks With Jankowitsch, Press

LD301519 Budapest MTI in English 1413 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, April 30 (MTI) -- On Thursday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is in Austria on an official visit, held talks with Peter Jankowitsch, president of the Foreign Relations' Committee of the National Assembly.

Following that the Hungarian foreign minister met with representatives of the press for whom he stressed that his talks with his hosts, leading political figures of Austria, have confirmed his conviction that both parties require the further development of the extraordinarily good relations between the two countries, and in essence, there was complete identity of views on about all issues, bi-lateral relations just as their views on the international situation. The series, traditional by now, of personal contacts between high level persons is to be continued: In the latter half of the year Chancellor Franz Vranitzky is to visit Budapest, the minister announced. Peter Varkonyi stressed that in examining international issues, they stipulated the common hope that the Vienna CSCE follow up meeting would be concluded with a balanced document.

In reply to questions on the economic relations between the two countries Peter Varkonyi told that, "on Hungary's part we continue to call for the elimination of tariff and other administrative barriers and discrimination acting as obstacles to our exports. This is to be one of the subjects discussed next week in Vienna by Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress, as well as the subject of giving a thrust to economic cooperation which has been stagnating most recently.

The fact that on both sides there is a strong political intention to advance economic relations gives cause for optimism, stressed the Hungarian minister adding that on Austria's part, it has accepted a Hungarian proposal made earlier on conclusion of a protection of investments agreement.

In the afternoon Peter Varkonyi participated in a reception by the Austrian-Hungarian Society at the Collegium Hungaricum in Vienna where Fritz Marsch, president of the society, central Secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria welcomed him.

After that Peter Varkonyi delivered a paper at the Austrian Diplomatic Academy entitled "The process of security and cooperation in Europe from Hungary's aspect", organized by the foreign policy society of Austria, and followed with keen interest.

Peter Varkonyi invited Alois Mock for a return visit, who accepted that with thanks.

Concludes Visit

LD3022220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi held a press conference in Vienna today. MTI correspondent Andras Heltai reports on today's program.

[Heltai] The 2d day, which is also the last, of our foreign minister's visit to Vienna has been marked by the same cordial atmosphere as the previous day. Speaking to Austrian journalists, Peter Varkonyi stressed that there is obviously still a joint intention to develop in every area the extremely good bilateral links. It is in this vein that the reciprocal high-level visits will continue. Chancellor Vranitzky will visit Hungary in the second half of the year, and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Mock has also accepted an invitation to Budapest.

It was raised at the press conference that Hungarian-Austrian economic relations have made no progress in the last 2 years. Our foreign minister pointed out that one of the reasons is that on the Austrian side access of Hungarian goods to the Austrian market is still made difficult by duties and other regulations, which also impede modern Austrian products from reaching Hungarian market. Our country does not desire special treatment, but it asks that it be treated equally with Austria's other trade partners, as stipulated by international economic agreements also.

By the way, the political will to settle these problems exists on both sides, and next week Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress will hold negotiations here on these issues.

Peter Varkonyi visited the Austrian-Hungarian Association in the afternoon and then gave a lecture at the Austrian Diplomatic Academy, on our country's view of the process of European security and cooperation, which was followed with great interest.

Our foreign minister left for home in the evening.

ANTI-SOLIDARITY MOVES, AWARDS MARK PRE-MAY DAY EVENTS

Police Hold Solidarity Members

AU301153 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 (AFP) -- Police arrested three members of the banned Solidarity trade union here Thursday morning and searched the homes of other known government opponents, independent sources said.

Those taken into custody, Henryk Wujek, Konrad Bielinski and Wiktor Kulerski, belong to a committee which has called for a May Day demonstration in the capital to counter official ceremonies. Similar calls have also been made by other regional leaders of the union, particularly in the southern industrial city of Wroclaw.

In an apparent effort to prevent those demonstrations police were reinforced in Warsaw, the city's entries were being watched and cars searched. According to union sources, members in Warsaw and krakow belonging to the Army Reserve have been called back into service for periods of a week to several months.

In other police moves, Professors Bronislaw Geremek, principal advisor to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Klemens Szaniawski and Magdalena Sokolowska were to be questioned Thursday by military police investigating spying charges against a United States diplomat. Solidarity's national spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, was questioned Wednesday over the affair.

Earlier this week five militants from the ecological-pacific movement Liberty and Peace (WiP) and two trade unionists from the ports of Szczcecin were fined between 22,000 and 45,000 zlotys (90 to 190 dollars) each for organising pre-environment demonstrations on March 20 and distributing illegal Solidarity pamphlets.

Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszcak said Saturday that his services had made a concerted push against the opposition and more than 500 people had been given warnings.

Jaruzelski Praises Workers

LD301934 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 30: On the eve of the May Day holiday President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner and Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski decorated over 90 leading workers with state distinctions at a traditional ceremony at the Belvedere Palace here today.

Addressing the gathered with cordial words, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed a conviction that the good examples of responsible work which the decorated workers personified would become increasingly common and present at each work stand, serving the cause of national agreement, development of socialist Poland, multiplying her accomplishments, and strengthening her prestige in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski wished the decorated workers and through them all the working people success, health and professional and personal satisfaction.

After the official part of the ceremony the guests talked to the hosts in a cordial and direct manner.

Klara Jamrozy, a quality control inspector at the "Wisan" curtain factory in Skopan, south-eastern Poland, stated: "Workers shy away from great words and seldom use them. Nonetheless, let me tell you, comrade general, that a real, conscious worker feels that work is a form of showing one's love for the fatherland." Wojciech Jaruzelski asked about working conditions, relations between wages and productivity, about family matters.

Kieczyslaw Geisel, a turner at the "Polchem" works in Torun, Krystyna Sonda, a quality control inspector at the "Teofilow" works in Lodz and Bogdan Unilowski, a fitter at the "Wieczorek" colliery in Katowice invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay a visit to their work place.

"I consider my meetings, talks with people and listening to their views to be one of my duties, but this is an exceptionally pleasant duty," said Jaruzelski.

CITIZENS MILITIA CHIEF COMMANDER DIES 'SUDDENLY'

LD301736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] A moment ago we received the following news: Last night [as heard] in Warsaw, Lieutenant General Jozef Bejm, commander in chief of the citizens' militia, died suddenly at the age of 50. He held this post since 1981. The deceased had been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor Second Class, and other state and ministerial decorations.

POLISH-SOVIET TREATY FETE DRAWS LEADERS 21 APR

AU291410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] PAP -- The 42nd anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance coincides with the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, creator and first leader of the Soviet state, and with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and occurs during a period of important socioeconomic transformations in Poland and the Soviet Union. These anniversaries are being celebrated ceremoniously. The focal point of these celebrations in our country was the 21 April concert in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw, organized by the main administration of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Ministry of Culture and Art.

Seats in the auditorium were taken by representatives of the capital's largest workplaces, soldiers, and young people. The following were there: Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, Jan Glowczyk, Marian Orzechowski, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Henryk Bednarski, Zenon Komender, Jerzy Ozdowski, and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, among others, plus members of the leaderships of the SD, ZSL, PRON, and OPZZ, and representatives of social and youth organizations and city fathers. Also present were representatives of the world of science and culture, including Academy of Sciences Chairman Jan Kostrzewski, and National Culture Council Chairman Bogdan Suchodolski.

There was a delegation from the central administration of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by Mariya Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Presidium. There was also a delegation from the Soviet Forces Northern Group, headed by Lieutenant General Ivan Korbutov. Also present was Colonel General Vladimir Sivenok, representing the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Polish Army.

USSR Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov was present, together with representatives of the diplomatic missions of the socialist countries.

After the Polish and Soviet national anthems, speeches were made by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister; and Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

The official part of the concert ended with the "Internationale."

MESSNER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV, CUBAN AMBASSADORS

LD302046 Warsaw PAP in English 1904 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 30: Today, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Branko Puharic.

Also today, the premier received Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba Narcisco Martin Mora Diaz.

FOREIGN MINISTRY, FRG HOLD POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

LD301509 Warsaw PAP in English 1357 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 — Political consultations between the Polish and FRG Foreign Ministries were held here April 29-30.

The talks were conducted by Under-Secretary of State at the Polish Foreign Ministry Tadeusz Olechowski and Political Director at the FRG Foreign Ministry Hermann von Richthofen.

Hermann von Richthofen was received today by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and met with head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza.

ROME CLUB CHAIRMAN VISITS, SPEAKS OF ISSUES, ROLE

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD291751 Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 — President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Alexander King, the chairman of the Rome Club.

King presented information on the current work of the club devoted to discussions on rationally solving the most important global socio-economic issues.

This pertains to such topics as the contemporary technological revolution, including the social consequences of the popularization of micro-electronics, restoring the develoment capabilities of Third World countries through, for instance, opening a flow of technical innovation and cutting the bound of debt, as well as initiating the tightening of European cultural cooperation.

The following still remain the topics of lively discussions and research: Social problems tied with the demographic explosion in developing countries, especially against the background of the problem of feeding a rising number of people, issues of natural environment pollution as a result of rapid industrialization and urbanization, and North-South and East-West relations.

The Polish Society for Cooperation With the Rome Club, founded this April, aside from developing broader issues also tackles, on its initiative, issues of the place and role of enterprises in the economy in reference to the economic reforms taking place in socialist countries.

The same pertains to broader cooperation in preparing a report on the international consequences of new technological achievements.

Holds News Conference

LD302210 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 -- The Rome Club will celebrate its 20th anniversary in a year's time.

"We are an organization affiliating 100 people of intellectual and moral authority whose common concern is mankind's future set above ideological and political differences. We view the world and its prospects realistically and the lack of political ambitions gives a chance of objectively evaluating its common problems," said the chairman of the Rome Club, Alexander King, at a press conference here today.

King's visit is tied with the foundation of the Polish Society for Cooperation With the Rome Club. Commenting on this fact Adam Schaff, the chairman of the society, stressed that Poland was the first socialist country to have such an organization.

We do not expect that our reports will bear significant influence on world politics, King stressed. They rather have a character of opinions on issues which could constitute a threat to mankind as well as forecasts for the future. I think, nonetheless, that there are issues whose solution have a change of receiving the consensus of all parties concerned. Such striving can be noted in, among other things, issues of debt and those which constitute a common danger for the nation of the world.

"This for instance pertains to the increase in the earth's own temperature which, if left, alone could have very dangerous climatic and environmental consequences," said King.

Asked about the prospects for cooperation between socialist states and the Rome Club Adam Schaff replied that the Rome Club discovered socialist countries a fairly long time ago and at present socialist countries were discovering the Rome Club.

VATICAN'S SILVESTRINI RATES VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD291720 Warsaw PAP in English 2159 GMT 28 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, April 28 -- Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, the secretary of the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church who returned to Rome from Warsaw today, gave an airport statement for Polish journalists accredited at the Holy See, in which he said in part:

"The details of my visit to Warsaw are presented in the official information published in Warsaw. As far as my personal impressions are concerned, I rate the visit as a very interesting and successful one. All official talks which I had with the representatives of the Polish authorities were held in a very good atmosphere. Visiting -- apart from Warsaw -- also Gniezno, Poznan, Wroclaw and Lublin I had a chance to see that the Holy Father's trip to his native country will be a big event not only in the life of the Polish church but the whole society as well. The preparations for this visit are far advanced and are proceeding smoothly.

"In comparison to my previous visit to Poland four years ago I noticed positive changes in the social climate."

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS 7 APR POLITBURO SESSION

AU271458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 2, 3

[Jerzy Majka article: "We Will Begin by Improving What Depends on Us Ourselves"]

[Excerpts] What needs to be done so that higher schools perform their research, educational, and upbringing tasks more effectively? What needs to be done to improve the sanitary state of the country? The Central Committee Politburo addressed these two issues on 7 April. These two issues are very far removed from each other since they concern different areas of our life. But it is not a question of whether subjects are related that determines their appearance on the agenda of a Politburo meeting. It is a question of their topicality and their significance to shaping and implementing party policy. Both these issues possess such features, and society is extremely interested in them. Both will be important to the country's further development. [passage omitted]

Much absorbing work has occupied the attention of higher school authorities and the party organizations operating in this milieu. A periodic assessment of the work of academic staffs was conducted at the same time as the party accountability and election campaign. As soon as it was complete, preparations for the election of higher school authorities commenced. Work has also begun on preparing a program for the development of every higher school until the year 2000, and a discussion was initiated on a new model of academic careers. All this occurred alongside an increased effort on the part of higher school cadres in the development of scientific research work and better teaching and course results. The changes taking place in the academic community have made the brisk tempo of this work all the more tangible.

Discipline on courses of study has increased, and there has been an improvement in the implementation of teaching programs. As recently as 1984 only 30 percent of the students obtained average examination results of 3.7. During the last 2 years their number has increased by 10 to 15 percent. The number of students obtaining so-called conditional registration for a further year of study has almost been cut in half. Scientific circles have expanded their work, and it is being pursued with increased vigor. Currently, some 15,000 students are engaged in scientific activity in more than 1,000 circles. Compared with previous years, these represent tangible improvements.

However, this does not mean that higher schools have obtained completely satisfactory results in performing their fundamental role. Despite clear recommendations to do so, many higher schools for the arts and physical education academies, as well as some universities and polytechnics, have failed to begin work on upbringing programs thus far. In some higher schools, work is on upbringing limited to sociopolitical lectures and cooperation with student organizations. Some academic staff members believe that they should not deal with the upbringing of students.

As a result, a significant number of students do not participate schools social life and the activities of socialist youth unions. Youth organizations do not receive enough support to be able to expand their influence on the student community. Student self-management bodies, which have neither traditions nor experience, receive too little support from higher school authorities. They are often treated as just another youth organization and not as a body representing all students, whose views and positions on internal schools affairs ought to be treated with all due respect in accordance with law.

An improvement in this state of affairs requires a significant increase in involvement in the resolution of problems concerning upbringing by higher school authorities and higher school party organizations. [passage omitted]

The accountability and election campaign in higher school party organizations had breathed new life into the political life of higher schools. It summed up the many achievements and experiences obtained in the struggle for the socialist character of higher schools and, at the same time, party weaknesses in this milieu have become much more evident. One such weakness is that in many primary party organizations all the work comes to rest on the shoulders of a selfless but very narrow aktiv, which, under these circumstances, finds that it begins to lack time and energy for its own academic work. The authority of higher school party organizations depends to a large degree on comrades' combining the qualities of party ideological commitment with a recognized academic position. Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that only such comrades can create a good atmosphere for the party in the academic community and attract young scholars to the party. This will determine to a large extent the role that higher school party organizations will play in the proess of further improving higher school work.

Higher school social councils have noted the first positive results. However, they, too, often assume the role of "complaint boxes" for the difficulties with which higher schools are struggling. But they accord insufficient attention to the issues of upbringing. Social councils should devote significantly more attention to this question in the near future. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES 14 APR POLITBURO SESSION

AU230920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 14 April the Politburo conducted its monthly assessment of the implementation of the resolution adopted at the third Central Committee plenum. The Politburo devoted particular attention to pilot reviews and job certification in enterprises and to the program of government activities in this field until 1990 as well as a review of state and economic organizational structures and PZPR echelons.

In inspiring the modernization and improvement of the economy, the party will see to it that there are no omissions and delays in the implementation of reform actions, that they are treated extensively, and that they are supported with simultaneous actions such as a review of state and economic organizational structures, job certification, and a consistent program of economizing.

There must be a definite acceleration in these fields and work must expand to cover all institutions connected with socioeconomic life. The review and job certification must encompass factory administrations more rapidly. All employees should be aware of this and this awareness should strengthen the conviction that those who work well will lose nothing and that, on the contrary, they stand to gain a great deal.

The review should simplify the administration, reduce the number of those employed in the administration, increase the efficiency of superstructure institutions, eliminate unnecessary intermediary bodies, and contribute to the breaking of monopolies. These principles will also apply to the cooperative movement.

The simplificatin of structures and the elimination of unnecessary bureaucratic activity combined with the supply of computers to the administration must lead to an improvement in articles and a better service to citizens and institutions.

The Politburo established the existence of delays in the implementation of some tasks stemming from the third plenum resolution. To this day, no legal act -- planned for the first half of 1986 -- has been issued on the subject of organization services and the setting of work norms. The conclusions stemming from the pilot job certification scheme justify the critical assessment of the state of norms. They do not provide a point of reference for rational changes in the organization of jobs. As a result, ministries were unable to provide more than one third of enterprises with methodological guidelines for job certification.

The Politburo stressed that it is necessary to achieve a breakthrough in the creation of the normative and methodological base needed for the dissemination of modern organizational techniques. A Council of Ministers resolution on the organization of work and the setting of work norms should be issued by the end of June at the very latest. Branch ministries will step up work on the methodological process involved in job certification and a set of norms covering the review of both productive and nonproductive jobs. The circulation of documents must be analyzed. Essential actions must be determined. Internal factory structure must be improved. In implementing this task, active use must be made of the achievements of factories that possess good experience, such as Radoskor in Radom.

To accelerate the development of group forms of work organization -- this is closely connected with job certification -- it is necessary to accelerate the introduction of appropriate amendments to the labor code.

Among the institutional inducements for the application of job certification is the possibility of financing undertakings connected with it from the resources of enterprise funds for technical and economic progress, which are not being used fully at the present time.

The Politburo examined the principles of government activities connected with the job reviews and job certification in enterprises during the years 1987-90.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the theses on the second stage of the economic reform submitted by the secretariat of the reform commission. The Politburo deemed the theses an innovative document that sets our far-reaching solutions the goal of which is to increase the efficiency of current mechanisms for the operation of the economy. The main line of this search for solutions was defined by the 10th congress and it was then given concrete form by the third Central Committee plenum. The proposed solutions contained in the document describe -- to put it in the most general terms -- conditions and opportunities stimulating social energy and initiative, increasing enterprise independence, the diversity of organizational structures, and the more rapid attainment of equilibrium.

The Politburo stressed that the new economic principles need to be accompanied by the creation of new conditions compatible to socialist principles of social justice. It is a question of working better, of ensuring more, and, in some cases, of achieving significantly more. Those who are unable to adapt to the changes in conditions and cannot become more efficient, cannot expect their pay to increase or even remain at its current level. Until now these principles have not been applied consistently in our socioeconomic practice. However, without their application, we will not succeed in surmounting obstacles, we will not initiate qualitative changes in the economy, and we will not awaken the creative power of the people.

The expectatons of various communities concerning an acceleration of and significant -- even radical -- changes to the reform and, at the same time, the need to formulate mature solutions that are understood and approved by society provide justification for the conduct of an extensive, open, and thorough discussion of the proposals made by the reform commission. In this debate there can be no shortage of members and echelons of the party, PRON, trade unions, and political and social and professional organizations (especially the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration). It is necessary to activate tasks in this field to students in their final years of economics courses.

Enterprises and cooperative work forces should participate in the discussion above all. Their active participation in the explanation and consultation campaign will make it possible to compare model intentions with practical experience and the need for efficient cooperation on the part of various factories, sectors, and branches. This must be a general public debate that will enable everybody to make proposals and suggestions on how the functioning of the economy can be improved. The mass media should create the broadest possible platform for the dissemination of the second stage of the reform and for presenting diverse positions and opinions.

To facilitate a general discussion in the wake of theses formulated by the reform commission, a popular version of the concepts of the second stage of the reform will be published.

The Politburo decided that the discussion ought to be conducted over the next 2 to 3 months. It should enrich the solutions of the second stage and make it easier for enterprise work forces and directors to define their own place under the new economic rules. The formula of "something for something" ought to be widely disseminated. Fair wages for fair work and the economic reasons for the application of this principle ought to be explained and justified.

Doubts and erroneous interpretations of the second stage of the reform ought to be removed during every phase of the discussion. The whole of this great social action will be directed by those in command of the explanation and consultation campaign.

It was decided to devote a party meeting to this subject before the fourth Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo found that the changes occurring in the state political system and the economy call for a constant search for optimal methods of party committee operation. The structure of PZPR echelons must be tailored to suit the functions the party performs in the economic reform process and the democratization of social and political life. Political influence, inspiration, and coordination and control functions must predominate. This requires a significantly broader involvement in party work by aktiv groups from various milieus, including scholars, experts in many fields, and experienced socioeconomic activists whose participation in advisory teams attached to party committee enhances the activity of their executive authorities and problem commissions.

The socialization of party work will make it possible to reduce the number of Central Committee political workers by about 20 percent and to move about 10 percent of persons employed in voivodship committees to first level echelons. The number of persons employed by administrative and technical party committees will be reduced by 10 percent. This will reduce expenditure on party activity. Efforts will be made to introduce flexibility into the structure and number of Central Committee and PZPR voivodship committee workers. These changes should be accompanied by: an increase in the level of skills, qualifications, and specialization of political workers and a strengthening of their independence, responsibility, and competence. This will make it possible, to a greater extent than hitherto, to deal with key problems, and the preparation of suggestions and analyses, and it will help to bring about an improvement in collaboration with party committee organs and their social teams. These changes will permit party committees to increase assistance to primary organizations.

The Politburo assessed the development of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises thus far. There will be a significant increase during the second stage of the economic reform. Direct cooperation has been established by more than 150 production enterprises in both countries. Scientific and technical cooperation has been established by more than 100 research and development centers and 55 higher schools on both sides. In January 1986 work was begun to establish five joint Polish-Soviet industrial enterprises and, subsequently, on a further seven -- four of which are in agriculture.

However, progress in direct cooperation and the process of creating joint enterprises thus far cannot be considered satisfactory, either in terms of expectations and deadlines and, above all, the capabilities of both partners and the potential advantages to be derived from cooperation. Difficulties, which could not be foreseen when a general agreement is signed, emerge during the resolution of detailed problems. We are just beginning to acquire experience with these new forms of production cooperation and we are learning from it. The simplificaton of procedures involved in mutual contacts between enterprises is proceeding too slowly, although great efforts are being made to remove bureaucratic and technical obstacles in both countries.

The Politburo stressed that various forms of direct cooperation between independent enterprises is an important instrument for making fuller use of the advantages to be gained from the international division of labor under CEMA and represents an important change in the model of relations between socialist states. This is a course that strengthens the foundations of the economic reform on the basis of mutual advantages. The foundations of the reform are: initiative, economic accountability [rachunek ekonomiczny], and an improvement in efficiency. It is necessary to accelerate the creation of conditions that encourage enterprise initiative in this field, to make the range of goods that we offer more attractive, and at the same time to eliminate factors that act as a check. Production cooperation and the resolution of technical problems are fundamental matters, but a matter of no less importance is that of assisting cooperation in other ways by, for example, exchanging labor brigades, including youth labor brigades and contacts between party, union, and self-management organizations. It is necessary to expand and improve mutual economic and technical information.

The experiences gained thus far affirm the importance and necessity of accelerating the reorganization of the legal, organizational, financial, and currency foundations of economic cooperation between CEMA countries so that joint undertakings can be based on objective indicators that will make it possible to correctly assess the value of a partner's contribution and calculate benefits. The Polish side will, therefore, consistently strive to effect the full implementation of the decisions concerning this matter that were made at the Moscow summit conference in November.

The Politburo assessed the implementation of the long-term Polish-Soviet comprehensive program for scientific and technical cooperation. It will be further intensified, especially in areas that will determine the country's socioeconomic development, particularly in electronics, comprehensive automation, energetics, and new materials., technologies, and biotechnologies. The Politburo stressed the need for cooperation during entire research and development cycles.

Alongside members of the government, the meeting was also attended by directors and factory committee first secretaries from interested workplaces: W. Brzozowski (Elma-Elster in Lodz), H. Czemborz (the Institute for Cultivation and Acclimation of Plants in Radzikow), A. Dymowski (Stalowa Wola Steelworks), S. Jucha (Pollena-Miraculum in Krakow), J. Kania (the "K. Swierczewski" Factory in Warsaw), W. Malczyk (Bumar-Fablok in Chrzanow), J. Mikulski (the Institute of Energetics in Warsaw), M. Orzechowski (the Signals Transmission Plant [Zaklady Teletransmisyne] in Warsaw), A. Piechocki (the Institute of Electrical Engineering in Warsaw), K. Rynkiewicz (the Tarchomin Pharmaceutics Plant), E. Wojciechowski ("Eskimo" in Lodz), J. Zakurski (the Institute for Construction Industry Machinery in Kobylka).

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course of talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which were held last week during the course of a working, official visit of friendship. The Politburo assessed the results of the talks highly.

The Politburo approved with satisfaction the decisions concerning the formulation of a comprehensive program of cooperation between the two parties in the field of superstructure and the agreements on direct enterprise cooperation signed during the visit.

The Politburo stressed that the PZPR and BCP give their steadfast support to the line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the important peace initiatives launched by the Soviet Union and that they concur in their assessment of key problems in the international situation.

The decisions made during the visit will contribute to a further deepening of international cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP and to the expansion of Polish-Bulgarian relations in all areas, and will thus strengthen the socialist community.

The Politburo recommended the implementation of all the decisions agreed upon as a result of Todor Zhivkov's talks in Poland.

CZYREK CONVEYS JARUZELSKI MESSAGE TO LABOR MEETING

LD252105 Warsaw PAP in English 1602 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- A meeting was held today in the PUWP CC in which members of the CC team for meritorious labour movement active and chairmen of voivodship teams participated. The meeting, which was of a typically working character was attended by Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC secretary and political bureau member.

Today, approximately 27 thousand people have the status of the meritorious labour movement activist. Health care, satisfaction of social and life needs, material help were among the issues raised by the participants during the discussion.

In the second part of the meeting Josef Czyrek presented and characterized the actual problems of party work, issues of the state's social and economic policies and especially selected aspects of the international situation.

Entitled by the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek offered the participants warm greetings, words of respect and best wishes in connection with this year's May Day.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION VISITS -- Warsaw, April 15 -- Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek received here today a fact-finding delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by LCY CC member Krste Markovski. During a friendly talk, the sides exchanged information on the main lines of the socialist building and ideological and political work after the 10th PUWP Congress and the 13th Congress of LCY. Present was Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Branko Puharic. During its visit to Poland, the Yugoslav delegation held a number of meetings at the PUWP Central Committee and Warsaw and Krakow PUWP Committees. The delegation was interested in the activities of PUWP in the field of ideological and educational work, both within the framework of party organizations and the whole society. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 15 Apr 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MAY DAY FESTIVE MEETING

AU301804 Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 1705 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/04/1987 -- Thursday, April 30, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu took part in a festive meeting arranged in Bucharest on May Day, the international day of working-class solidarity.

The meeting was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of RCP, of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and Government, party members since the underground period, leaders of mass and public organizations, executives of central institutions, party and state activists, generals and officers, many working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

The attendance also included heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, members of the diplomatic corps, foreign press correspondents, guests from abroad.

The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

The meeting was opened by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, mayor-general of the capital city.

Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Policitical Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of light industry, spoke about the significance of the event.

A show was given afterwards to mark May Day.

Festive meetings dedicated to May Day also took place in all the Romanian county seats.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING ON FINANCIAL ISSUES

AU2912950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1987 -- Meeting of April 29 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analysed and approved the proposals to improve the interest rates payable by banks to the socialist units and the population.

Romania's achievements in the development and diversification of material production, in raising the economic efficiency and the living standard, the stability of all price categories, and the tasks of the current five-year plan for the further improvement of the economic profitability by reducing production and circulation expenditure, and most efficiently using the material and financial resources, the ensurance of a financial and monetary balance, and a healthy money circulation create the conditions for a general drop into the interest rates payable by the socialist units and the population.

In line with the approved proposals, the interest charged by banks for current credits for production and circulation activities are cut by one per cent as a rule.

As a result of the lower interest charged by banks for the credits they grant to the economic units, the production, circulation and investment costs of the economic units will drop, to entail a higher profitability and higher profits. Bank receipts will decline accordingly.

For the year 1986 all this is worth 5.1 billion lei, of which 2.7 billion lei in industrial units.

For the money that the population puts in banks for at least a year, the interest is of 3.5 per cent a year. For sight deposits the interest is 2.5 per cent, for all other deposits, the interest will be of 1.5-2 per cent.

The new lower-interest regulations shall be applied by all other credit-giving units. The interest rates that were established shall not be exceeded in any sector.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the belief that the measures would stimulate productive activities and raise profitability and profits, strengthen the sense of responsibility for a thrifty management of the material means and of the money, for their most efficient use, to ensure a financial and monetary balance, a healthy money circulation, the improved application of the new economic mechanism, the principles of self-management and economic and financial self-administration.

ECONOMIC STRATEGY AIMS FOR INTENSIVE GROWTH

AU291309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1016 GMT 29 Apr 87

["Coordinates of Intensive Economic Growth" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/4/1987 -- Romania's economic strategy in this five-year period and in a longer run starts from the idea that the possibilities of extensive growth have virtually been exhausted. Consequently, the development programs are channelled only toward intensive growth, seen as a complex process meant to induce structural changes in the basic correlations of the reproduction and economic growth, between the quantitative and qualitative facets and especially among the factors of development.

The concentrated expression of the changes entailed by this process is the faster growth in all branches with the indices that signify the final and net results of the economic activity: Net production, marketable production, national income, etc., as compared with those that express the global results and the consumption of material resources -- global production, social product, consumption of energy, etc.

The relations among and within branches is another significative dimension of the intensive growth. Priority development in industry is recorded with the high-tech branches that turn to best of account [as received] the raw materials, energy resources and social labour. For instance, machine-building and chemistry develop at higher rates than the average rate in industry -- 10.3 per cent with the former and 10.2 with the latter -- as to 7.5 - 8.3 per industry as a whole. Inside these branches, just like inside other ones, similar shifts occur. In machine-building, higher rates are envisaged for electronics, electrical engineering and fine mechanics. The growth for the whole five-year period is of 63 per cent for the entire branch, while fine mechanics and optics, for instance will develop at a rate of 73 per cent. A similar orientation is set also for the development of chemistry, within which tangible rises are planned with fine synthesis chemistry, small-tonnage products, ultra-pure materials, reagents, etc.

A central place in the intensive growth goes to the rise of labour productivity which will be responsible for some 90 per cent of the growth of national income in the current five-year period in industry, labor productivity, established based on the marketable production will go up at an annual average rate of 11.2 per cent. Building, agriculture, transport and other branches as well, will record tangible growth.

The decisive role in increasing labour productivity devolves to technical progress. In industry, for instance, the growth of labour productivity will be achieved at least 55 per cent on account of technical progress. Greatly extended will be the automated and mechanized systems, with the share of the thus achieved industrial production having to go up to over 90 per cent by the end of the five-year period. In agriculture, technical progress will be achieved in specific forms. Some 1.8-1.5 million hectares will be laid out for irrigation over 1986-1990, so as to reach a total irrigated area of 5.5-6 million hectares by the end of the five-year period. Action will be taken for complete chemicalization and mechanization. The amount of chemical fertilizers will reach 3.5-4 million tons (high analysis), with 335-360 kg per hectare of arable land.

A quite special importance in the process of intensive development of the economy in the current stage is carried by the reduction of the material expenditures in all sectors -- a requirement posed by the tangible growth of the dimensions of production, the limited national resources and the increased difficulty of exploitation, as well as the ever more difficult conditions in which they could be imported. Consequently the programs in force stipulate a reduction of the share of material expenditures in the social product to some 53 per cent in 1990, and that of the material expenditures in the national industry in 1000 lei worth of marketable production by over 80 lei over 1986-1990. To the same end, the reduction of the power consumption per unit of national income by over 30 per cent is planned for the 1986-1990 period. At the same time, the index of capitalization of raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and energy, established based on the marketable production, will go up by 30-32 per cent in 1990 as compared with 1985. Great scope will be recorded with the recovery and reuse of reusables -- reserves with which some sectors are to meet more than 50 per cent of the requirements.

The investment program, totalling over 1,400 billion lei -- is channeled, it too, toward supporting the intensive growth. The funds are meant primarily to expanding the autochthonous base of raw and energy materials, to modernizing and retooling the industrial units and in agriculture -- to the implementation of the program of land improvement and complete mechanization of operations. [paragraph as received]

The whole program of socioecomic development in this five-year period -- under the token of intensive growth -- has as major purpose the securing of the necessary means for further increasing the people's welfare. The growth of the real incomes will be ensured in the 1986-1990 period, as well as the maintaining of retail prices stability within the 1.1-1.3 per cent limits. The volume of goods retailed through socialist trade network will go up by 1990 by 9.4 per cent as to 1985. The housing conditions will be further improve, following the building of over 750,000 apartments and the 44 hour workweek will be gradually generalized in the economy.

TANJUG REPORTS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

LD300046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0728 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- This morning the LCY Central Committee resumed its seventh session, devoted to the topical tasks of the LCY's struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy. The importance of the topic has been borne out by the fact that over the 2 days almost one-third, or more than 50 of the Central Committee members have asked to speak.

Dobrivoje Vidic, the first to take the floor this morning, stressed that the LC must insist on the comprehensive and synchronized fulfillment of the tasks set by the long-term program of economic stabilization. In his view, it is the duty of the Communists in the SFRY Assembly to draw up a plan of action for the implementation of the key tasks of the stabilization program. Of course, Vidic said more precisely, I do not mean that a program should be drawn up to replace the existing one; on the contrary, I think we should establish specific and priority tasks in implementing the economic stabilization program. [passage omitted]

Branka Obrenic expects this session to mark a turnabout that should lead to increased ideological unity in the LCY on the strategic issues of society's further development, about which differing views still exist. It will not be possible to emerge from the crisis if each of us has his own view of the problems, his own angle of perception, or his own partial solutions and ideas of what action should be taken. We must call a halt to pointless arguments about whether we should support the market or the plan, the market or planned economy, and the like. The LC must make its ideas clear and more attractive to the broad masses. This is possible only through determined and efficient action in the resolution of present-day problems and by the creation of prospects for development. Authority is not gained, she warned, by futile and expensive meetings and discussions about issues that already have been discussed or by adopting vague, non binding conclusions.

Why is the word "communism" so rarely and timidly mentioned nowadays? Why has the word disappeared from our political vocabulary? asked Vinko Hafner, noting that the most frequent explanation is that as the communists' loyalty to the idea of communism has always been clearly defined and indisputable, there is no need to express it publicly.

Speaking about the need to promote the idea of communism, Hafner said that many of the LC members have become bourgeois to such an extent that they do not seem to be concerned about present, unjustified social differences, let alone give any thought to the concept of the utopian communist equality of people.

Having noted some other causes behind the silence concerning communism, Hafner remarked that without a clearly defined commitment to communism, the LC would become increasingly bogged down in pragmatism, ideological confusion, and class insensitivity, and would gradually degenerate into something completely different from what is called a revolutionary communist workers' movement. It would then be only a question of time when, at one of our congresses, we would be asked to radically change our program and statute, to eradicate the ideology of communism and our name of "communist". [paragraph continues]

Hafner nevertheless expressed a belief that, despite all the difficulties, Yugoslav Communists still possess enough moral and creative force and enjoy support from the working class and people to avoid perilous degeneration.

Without disregarding many objective and external factors that are having an effect on economic trends in the country, it is important that we do not overlook in our ideological work the fact that the causes of our overall crisis are primarily political and lie in increased bureaucracy within the LC itself, Nikola Jovanovic stressed. [passage omitted]

In Jovanovic's view, basic LC organizations and leaderships must abandon their role as troubleshooters, which has been reduced to a mere presence at discussions about incidents, personal relations, work, and housing problems. At the same time, they are oblivious to the major issues of the economic policy on which the destiny and future of every working man and collective depends.

At the end of his contribution to the debate, Jovanovic voiced his support for Bogdan Trifunovic's views of the situation in Kosovo and for Tomislav Radovic's proposal to discuss Kosovo at one of the upcoming LCY Central Committee sessions.

Stressing that calls for changes have become a prominent feature both of the world at the threshold of the 21st century and in our country as well, Bosko Krunic specified that the changes must be constructive, and not destructive, for the system of socialist self-management.

Krunic was also very specific when defining various opposition attacks on our system, singling out a number of communists -- in science, for instance -- who were moving away from the LC under their infatuation with bourgeois solutions and the power of the state.

For almost 4 decades, Krunic said, the LC has been in firm control along the battle line against Stalinism, neo-Stalinism, and Cominform indoctrination. We also have sharpened our senses to resist cases of bureaucratic and etatist deviations and practice in our political life. The criticism of Stalinism marked the beginning of a period during which the LC came to the fore as an antidogmatic party. At the same time, our power to resist aggression of bourgeois origin has been weakened for some time. Of course, he said, we are all prepared to say that in our country the bourgeois has been deprived of power and that the real danger of deforming socialism comes from our own bureaucracy and etatist relations, from what is happening in everyday practice.

Experience has taught us that we must assume a consistent, fighting, and committed attitude to both alternatives without overlooking either of them, Krunic said. In his view, however, there are differences in the way we approach this struggle. While for a long time we have been familiar with etatist-bureaucratic ideas, he does not think we are aware of the pitfalls and dangers posed by bourgeois-liberalist attempts to weaken the LC's revolutionary conscience and action.

The more disunited we were, the stronger our opponents were; the more indecisive we are, the more aggressive they are, especially when they sense that there is support for them within the LC, Krunic warned. We are now faced with a situation in which the joining of forces by the bourgeois right has become a reality. It has gone too far in some of its foul dealings by joining forces with political emigres. [paragraph continues]

The Ballist ideology manifested itself in a drastic form in Kosovo during the counterrevolutionary events. The ghosts of the Chetniks, Ustashe, White Guardists, and others have raised their ugly heads and are hovering above our streets, while bookshops are full of books written in the defense of treason.

However, I am not panicking. In any case, they are not that strong. I hope that the awareness that nationalism cannot be appeased by concessions or flirting will soon gain ground, Bosko Krunic said, inter alia.

Nedeljko Trahkovski called for the clear identification of the levels of ideopolitical organization, from which originate obstacles to the implementation of the LC's action designed to ensure domination of the working class' interests. In his view, the LCY Central Committee must be able to provide answer to this question.

In Ali Saban's view, one of the most serious causes of the present difficulties is the failure to expose and name those responsible for it. Saban repeated his call, made at 13th LCY Congress, for relaunching the action to establish the origins of funds for buying property. For, as he put it, the number of billionaires is growing, although it is clear to everyone that one cannot become a billionaire on the basis of personal income. With reference to irregularities in the conduct of the cadre policy, he blamed them on the coordinating bodies responsible for cadre policy in municipal organizations of the Socialist Alliance.

Saban warned the LC's policy on the development of Kosovo was not implemented adequately, stressing that this was one of the priority tasks. He also quoted figures about the national composition of Kosovo population and their representation among the employed in Kosovo. He stressed that these figures confirmed that the Kosovo leadership was devoting particular attention to the policy of equality in employment.

One of the key issues of the session must be, in view of Stefan Korosec, how to overcome ideological differences over the vital issues of the country's development. All the more so, as the entire Yugoslav economy had in 1986 at its disposal an accumulation worth only 1,000,827,000 [currency not specified]. Criticism, in his view, will not make work in collectives more productive and efficient, while administrative measures to regulate economic trends will, in fact, exacerbate the workers' position and will force them to insist on wage-leveling. [passage omitted]

Milos Bajcetic asserted that the normative and the actual can never be wholly in accord, but that opportunism, as a consequence of which the gap between word and deed in society is consistently becoming wider, is pushing us into an ever deeper crisis. Stating that certain negative trends were not halted even after the 13th Congress, he commented that even the increase in the price of bread could be taken as an example of the failure to implement what had been agreed at the supreme gathering of Yugoslav Communists. A successful society rests upon unity and good organization, which means, according to Bajcetic, that a way out of the difficulties should be sought in differentiating between work and the lack of it, and in replacing the incompetent.

Pointing out that Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army make their daily contribution toward overcoming the weaknesses in society, Bajcetic nevertheless added that there are a number of questions which are hard to answer. [paragraph continues]

The LC must set an example to others in overcoming the problems in its own ranks so as, inter alia, to make leaders at all levels more responsible for strengthening Yugoslav socialist patriotism and for the common destiny of the country. People are asking themselves why attacks are being made upon the chief heritage of society, why this heritage is being disparaged, and why such phenomena are not being more vigorously prevented. The motto of my exposition, Bajcetic said in conclusion, is that we must progress from words to deeds, but not from any old words, but rather from those we spoke of at the 13th LCY Congress.

Vukasin Loncar took issue with the theses alleging that the LCY is nonworker in nature, emphasizing that in spite of some unfavorable tendencies, workers and experts nevertheless make up over half of the overall party membership. [passage omitted]

The individual ceases to be a communist, Loncar noted, when he "digs himself in" because of his own narrow, partial interests, when he enters into uncompromising conflicts with other party members because of these. The problem is not that differences exist in the LC but that they go on for a long time, take a long time to overcome, and are often politicized -- something which happens even here among us. The basic criterion for overcoming differences must be the general line of the LCY, and not agreements and contracts, Loncar said.

Dusica Danilovic considers that it is high time to raise the question of who bears the responsibility for the increasing burden on the economy, in spite of the clear congress and strategic guidelines of the LCY. [passage omitted]

The decision to increase the personal incomes of those employed in federal organs by 33 percent gave rise to a revolt and a work stoppage by thousands of workers, perhaps even more than the Intervention Law itself. I shall not go into the legal justification for such a decision, Dusica Danilovic stressed, but I think that at the moment there was a need for more political sensitivity and that the decision should have been postponed at least for a while. [passage omitted]

Dustica Danilovic backed the proposal for a special session of the LCY Central Committee to be held on the Kosovo problem.

The citizens of our country are awaiting this plenum with hope and fear, said Dusan Dragosavac. They hope, he went on, that the League of Communists -- in which they still have faith -- has the ability, together with them, to overcome its own leadership crisis. This cannot be overcome in the LCY Central Committee, furthermore, without the leadership crisis in the republics and provinces being overcome, as well.

Dragosavac spoke in some detail about our international relations, especially in view of the situation in Kosovo. We must clear up among ourselves whether there is genocide in Kosovo, or anywhere else in Yugoslavia. The United Nations adopted a special convention on that as far back as 1948, Yugoslavia ratified it, and this problem has been adequately dealt with in our criminal code.

Recalling that the bourgeois parties in our country were cast upon the "garbage-heap of history" precisely because of chauvinism and genocide, Dragosavac added that our party has affirmed the overcoming of genocide by the attaining equality, brotherhood and unity. But the history of the revolution is not on loan: The way is always open for the development of revolution and progress, but also for counterrevolution, and the way is open, too, to the "garbage-heap of history."

If we cannot rapidly overcome genocide -- and this is something we should talk about -- then I see the only way out is an urgent extraordinary congress of the LCY and in calling free elections with more than one candidate, then let people who will be able to overcome genocide be the ones to come to the top.

If we do not resolve the problems over the national queston and implementing the stabilization program, then we really have no moral or political right to wait for a regular congress and, shall we say, to express support for the stabilization program for the third time, Dragosavac concluded.

Although the long-term economic stabilization program itself points out the resistance which will certainly be offered to its implementation, we have unfortunately failed to pay sufficient attention to that warning, Nikola Stojanovic said. This has made it objectively possible for opposition from various ideological positions to be raised to that program unhindered; and for the tribunes of the LC forums to be made frequent use of to attack it. [passage omitted]

Working people are no longer satisfied by pretty woes, conclusions, and resolutions. They demand action, a change in the way things are done and in their material position, Dragica Zagorec said. [passage omitted]

Declaring that in the mid-1950's a sort of ideological hegemony held sway in society, which found its expression in the consciousness of the widest circle of people to the effect that socialist self-management was the desired direction of development, Nandor Major said that over the last 15 years this hegemony has not been so strong, or rather, our opponents are adopting increasingly better positions. Noting the escalation of the bourgeois right, especially in public newspapers, he commented that the struggle against it cannot be conducted only by expelling individuals from the LC, but it must be accompanied by argument on the ideological level.

Asserting that the weaknesses in material production and the stagnation in self-management are the main causes of the weakening of that "hegemony," Major said that the key question in overcoming these is for workers to have mastery of expanded reproduction. Mentioning a number of trends at the international level (including various currents in the development of Marxist throught), he said that certan Yugoslav periodicals are full of views which in fact advocate the social democratization of the LC. A turnabout in the ideological sphere, in his opinion, is possible only as long as the struggle against the monopoly of statist forces is waged alongside the further development of our concept by new research and ideas.

Speaking about statism, Major stressed that we oppose it only in words or with subsequent interventions, without individually identifying the people who stand behind it. [paragraph continues]

It is evident, he added, that behind statism there is concealed a social force of such strength that it can be brought to life without also being brought into the public eye. He thus proposed that a study be made of which institutions of the political system favor statism in order that they should be changed.

We do not have to invent artificial fronts, we do not need to hesitate over false dilemmas; our tasks are sufficiently clear, and they do not have to be sought outside the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress, Franc Setinc pointed out.

Speaking about difficulties in creating unity, Setinc pointed out a kind of dualism that is seen in the multiplicity of slogans and oaths of brotherhood and unity, but also in the fact that in Yugoslavia we do not know each other well enough and do not make enough effort to know each other. The existence of many cliches and prejudices, as Setinc has said, is a big ideological problem, the fateful question of our unity. The predominant atmosphere is one of various divisions, intolerance, and a lack of trust. Some are constantly starting fires while others have to extinguish them, Setinc added.

Our public political life, Setinc said, is often burdened with various manipulations, which are sometimes so inflated that a sober and creative exchange of views is almost impossible. Feelings can provoke passions and even hysteria, but when it comes to questions such as intranational relations, they are often a bad judge. This is happening, he added, also with the Slovene cultural area, which in some places is already branded as a hostile activity.

Setinc explained that the term "area" is not adequate but that it was created by life. We have tried to explain several times that it is substance which is of primary importance and that it is a matter of strengthening lively ties between parts of the Slovene nation, the manner of preserving the identity of the Slovenes in border areas, that it is a matter of their spiritual and cultural creativity. This idea does not contain any territorial demands for the alteration of the existing borders. There is only a wish to realize cooperation, mutual responsibility, care, and mutual understanding.

As a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is an example of mutual human and national respect and consideration. This response toward foreign countries, Setinc stressed, should also be valid for internal relations. We cannot expect confidence if we are democratically open toward foreign countries, and inside the country, toward one another, narrow and mistrustful, whether it is a case of mystifying differences or forcefully erasing them.

A crisis does not necessarily lead to stagnation if there are forms for a democratic victory over contradictions and if it becomes clear that there are no permanent ideological and political truths, Borut Suklje said. This means that problems are not soluble only within the economy, but that in times of crisis it is necessary to achieve a revolutionary consensus in the biggest part of society on joint development decisions. [passage omitted]

Saying that a state based on law, freedoms of the human being and citizen, and a developed socialist public are the constitutent parts of our further development of self-managing democracy, and commenting on new social movements, Suklje stressed that they introduced the public to new values, which reflect changes in society and the lives of individuals. They are the proof that political institutions are of interest to young people, and not only to them, to the extent that they open up opportunities for exercising real influence on decisions on essential social questions and policy.

Experience of the communist movement, Suklje concluded, points toward the historical fact that as Communists we cannot choose a battleground, nor can we alone create all the forms of struggle for communism. But we must be capable of struggling for our ideas in areas where real problems emerge and masses gather for action.

Sergej Kraigher spoke in favor of a better and more organized work method of the Central Committee, assessing that in the way it has been working so far the expected results cannot be achieved. In this connection he agreed with the proposal put forward yesterday by Radovan Radonjic to initiate the practice whereby the questions to be discussed among the members of the Presidium and that the necessary starting comments and agreements should be drawn up together with the highest-ranking republican leaderships and Communists in the federal organs.

Kraigher spoke mainly about the difficulties arising in the realization of the long-term program of stabilization. He made a critical comment that 4 years after the adoption of the program, in sociopolitical leaderships increasingly little is known about the program and its comprehensiveness, though "many people are very vociferously invoking the long-term program." [passage omitted]

It would be a good thing, if it were possible and realistic, had we "closed" some of the questions raised yesterday and today. Unfortunately, Ivica Racan said, I am almost certain that we shall again discuss some of the concrete problems. Understanding this is a necessity. I believe, he added, that in future we shall have to abandon a great deal of what is feeble and dated in the work of this Central Committee and its Presidium.

Our main objective should be how to come out of the crisis with more socialist self-management. Before this, the LC, and its leadership, before everybody else, should find an answer to the question: What is opposing our basic orientation, what is it in our social structure, material production and social superstructure that opposes the stabilization program?

I am certain, Racan said, that the LC will begin to thrive only when it is in the position to concretely identify everything in each of our environments on which it can rely, and what is pulling it backwards. "With the logic of peace" in a discussion it is possible. He believes that the LC must rid itself of its own dogmatic image -- there is us and there is the enemy -- forgetting at the same time that a great deal in itself is its greatest enemy. Let us try as much as possible, Racan appealed, to be sensitive and finely tuned to the criticism which the working class makes of the existing situation and our weaknesses, at least as much as we are sensitive to the criticism of groups and individuals with whom we are in ideological conflict.

Stanislav Stojanovic pointed out the rift between, as he said, our superior political strategy and the real trends in life, in particular in the areas of socialist self-management and national policy.

The most drastic expression in the realization of the policy of national equality, Stojanovic said, is the attempt by the Greater Albanian nationalist counterrevolution. The consequence of this is that in a civilized Europe, in peacetime, members of the most numerous nation in the country cannot realize their right to equality, personal and property security. They are forced to organize themselves, Stojanovic said, asking the question: From which political platform is it possible, as it was done yesterday, to assess this self-organizing as nationalistic?

Regarding the big rift between the visions and reality, Stojanovic sees the cause of this in the strengthening of ideological competitiveness of various alternatives and political programs which pull backwards. He believes that the basis for a way out of the crisis is to strengthen ideopolitical unity and responsibility in the LCY and society. [passage omitted]

Celestin Sardelic said he had opted to speak only about the method and topical position of the LC in establishing the meaning and scope of this Central Committee session, and in this connection he criticized the attempts to blame the press and other public media for unreal ambitions and expectations of this working discussion. Speaking about the method of preparing the session, Sardelic said:

I think we should no longer allow it to happen that in a crisis situation we start preparing for a plenum -- permit me to put it like that -- before the starting positions and platform have been quite clearly laid for us. Only under the pressure of the political public and on the basis of a critical analysis of the state of affairs and the roots of it, and on the basis of necessary dialogue, did an evident shift come about in the position and platform, from emphasis upon the struggle "against" to our own positive program, within the context of which the struggle "against" unfolds as necessary and legitimate. Seven make so bold as to say that only in the last 20 days have we come to a supportive position of the theses, namely that of the economy as the basis of social being and material reproduction.

It is indicative that only on the last leg did we come to the conclusion that it is primarily the commodity nature of the economy that must be reaffirmed. Thus we came to the position, which Yugoslav Communists established clearly, and in a principled manner as far back as 1958 in their program, which at least in that section was not historically achieved, Sardelic concluded.

I often wonder, Branko Mikulic said, why working people and citizens get discouraged, and why every prospect of emerging from difficulties is closed. What is the motive behind negating every result? We know why those on the other side of the barricade do it. But why do people from our movement do it?! By the very act of pouring forth bitterness, by competing to criticize everything that exists -- without offering any solutions -- we shall achieve nothing good. This does not mean that real problems should be concealed. On the contrary, they must be decisively exposed and overcome by everyday specific actions and measures, and not by more or less dramatic description and fierce criticism that is not supported by action.

I do not know of any movement, Mikulic pointed out, that has held such an attitude toward the legacy of the struggle it organized and led, but which fails to react in either an appropriate or a timely way to the crudest assaults upon brotherhood and unity, upon the federal order, upon the bases of the socialist self-managing system, and upon the person and work of Josip Broz Tito; and is so merciless in its self-criticism and in its creation of the illusion that we have failed and made mistakes in everything that we have done. This leads to nothing good. Nor do our friends in the world believe that our situation is such as we make it out to be to our own public and to the world public.

Our situation is characterized, as the report states, by the broadest verbal support for the long-term program, by advocacy of a real price for the production factor, and for market criteria, for a reduction in inflation and so forth; yet in practice many people continue to exert pressure for consumption to rise above the real possibilities. They raise the prices of their products with no economic justification, and thus they secure income -- but not by raising labor productivity and business efficiency.

Mikulic added that many who operate unprofitably and show losses fail to carry out technological modernization, do not associate with others, do not embark on cadre changes and changes in production programs, while expecting society to offer them a way out of their losses by some all-powerful measures or other.

Attention has rightly been drawn at this session to the excessive administrative regulation and to the strengthening of the role of the state in regulating economic life and market relations. However, we in the FEC are under daily pressure to undertake new measures which are indeed of an administrative nature.

The fight to eliminate excessive expenditures from economic operations has still not begun; the logic that we must change the way we work has still not come to life; there are still big reserves, not just in the economy but in society as a whole, Mikulic said.

It is well known that in Yugoslavia income has for years been poured from one branch of industry into the other in an uneconomic way, and, given the diverse structure of the economy, from one area into another. Some people want to change this state of affairs, while others want to maintain the privileges accrued in the market, customs privileges, and economic relations with other countries and neighbors. As soon as these privileges are touched, Mikulic warned, those who are affected start going for all they are worth, and through the information media and in other ways start turmoil and carry out a negative politicization of the public. The consequence of that is that implementation of the solutions from the long-term economic stabilization program are delayed, nationalism grows, and the close link between the nationalists and the technocrats in defense of allegedly threatened national economic interests is strengthened.

Questions are again being raised, as Mikulic said, as to who gives what and who gains what in Yugoslavia, what funds are being directed toward stimulating development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces, how much is economically taken from somebody and to whose benefit it goes, and so forth. It seems that this question, on the basis of facts, must be analyzed again. I remind you that this year 3.3 times more is allocated for customs duty returns from the income collected from customs duty and trade in oil derivatives -- that is, from joint incomes -- than for funds on the bases of the obligations toward the federal fund for funds on the bases of the obligations toward the federal fund for financing a speedier development of the economically underdeveloped. Here there are also selective exports credits, exemptions from customs duties, disparities in prices, and so forth, also for the construction of the highway. For its completion it is necessary to invest between $1.2 and $1.3 billion, while the participation of the dinar funds will be around 600 billion. We shall jointly provide this from all of Yugoslavia. As in the past, accounts will show that in this everybody is giving and gaining. It will be like this in the future as well. Of course, we shall have to reduce to the smallest possible measure the uneconomnic overflow of income resulting from the shortage in primary distribution. Because of all these consequences we remember from the past, we must guard ourselves from erroneous accounts and wrong political conclusions based on them, and the politicization of the masses on this basis.

Opposing stands on the same questions are crystallizing and are being publicly presented in the views on the present solutions for the further development of the economic system, very often also accompanied by heavy political qualifications and threats. For example, though the FEC in February carried out a devaluation of the dinar exchange rate of 5 percent and adopted a decision that this positive margin should be maintained throughout the year -- by promptly adjusting the dinar exchange rate -- demands are voiced to carry out a further depreciation and increase the volume of customs duty returns. Statements are being made that if this is not done there will be no exports.

Criticism is often heard and the question raised why it was established in the resolution for 1987 that in this year a restrictive credit and monetary policy should be implemented, while at the same time no criticism is expressed of the irrational use of social funds. For example, the turnover of working assets is now 2 times lower than in 1970. Last year it was 2.46 percent; in 1970, 4.1 percent. A total of 11,691 billion dinars, or 59.6 percent of the social product of the social economy is used for financing reserves, while the reserves of finished products and goods are worth 4,670 billion, or almost 24 percent of the social product of the economy, Mikulic said.

If we were to use social assets and available capacities a bit more rationally -- and now we are using them at 63 percent of average, Mikulic stressed -- then there would be no reason to make a decision to reduce -- that is, limit -- personal incomes and general or joint expenditure. Nor would we be without accumulation, as it happened, and so forth.

At this session as well, mention was made of social disturbances, tensions, and strikes. I wish to say, Mikulic added, that with the real evaluation of production factors and the introduction of all realistic categories into life, the interests and the calm life of all those who live off social property and not off work results will be disturbed -- for example, the press and those repaying housing loans. Among other things, they said they reacted because, at the same time, no economic rents were introduced. I believe that such criticism is justified. However, the view that this law reduces the income of organizations of associated labor is unacceptable. Actually, the law prescribes that income should be shown in its real amount, that is, that a false cover for the real financial result is removed. In connection with the realization of this law, I wish to inform the Central Committee that there are real dangers that the realization of that part of the law referring to gross personal income from current work, may be postponed or that something might go wrong with it, because the criteria for establishing this part of personal incomes have not been developed, either in the federal or the republican and provincial social compacts. [paragraph continues]

It has been left to organizations of associated labor to establish this with their self-managing agreements, so that we shall have over 9,500 various regulations in Yugoslavia!

I have mentioned some of the negative trends that, in my opinion, are not in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization and the resolution for this year. I am convinced that orientations from these documents cannot be realized with their further theoretical elaboration and the defense of some imaginary opponents, but only through their responsible implementation and constant development on the basis of the experience and knowledge we shall gain in practice. This is also the most correct way to reduce the excessive administrative state regulations and curb etatism at all levels, Mikulic said.

When these questions are discussed, criticism and insinuations in a part of the press are usually directed against the organs in the federation. I do not think that this criticism is always unjustified, that is, it is a good thing that we have such criticism. However, a part of such criticism, particularly the part leading to the disqualification and the part permeated with various political insinuations, is for me the indicator of aspirations to put the federal organs into a position whereby they serve particular and regional interests, that is, aspire toward the realization of egotistic partial interests and economic hegemonism in Yugoslavia. It seems that for some, the increasingly sound slogan is either to subordinate the federal organs and make them serve such an interest or to compromise them with all available means. If this is not so, then it is a question of the attitude toward the federal organs as toward alien organs, and not toward those which, as Kardelj used to say, are duty-bound to be involved equally conscientiously and responsibly in satisfying the interests of all republics and provinces.

Mikulic spoke in detail about the repayment of the foreign debt and the situation caused by difficulties in repayments to foreign countries. Altogether, in 6 years, 23.55 billion [currency not specified] in principle and interest was repaid, while $14,394,000,000 in new credits was used. Therefore, the net outflow was $9,156,000,000. The amount of the debt, because of the changes in relations between currencies, has been reduced by a little more than 1 billion [currency not specified].

An equally serious problem is internal debts, dubious accounts, and deficits and losses, which are estimated to be of an amount close to the amount of our foreign debts.

The lack of accumulation is the biggest material problem Yugoslavia has faced. According to Mikulic, in preceding years this has limimted development and will also limit it in the next decade. An equally important task is to reduce demands upon the income of the economy. In the first quarter of this year there were strong trends of increased general and joint expenditure which is by 114 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Nominal net personal incomes were increased by 1,125 percent in January and 111 percent in February. Such trends of this and other types of expenditure are contradictory to the objectives of the resolution and to our general policy, which we adopted a long time ago. This has led the FEC to propose the adoption of intervention laws. However, now the reasons that led us to adopt these intervention laws are being ignored, while there are many political qualifications about the suspension of self-managing rights of working people, strengthening of etatism, and pressures to abandon the application of these laws are exercised. However, the truth is that such an expansion of expenditures, including personal incomes, that is, the spending of what has not been earned, has threatened the further reduction of the participation of the economy in the distributed income and accumulation, which is the real threat to self-management, Mikulic said.

All these are huge problems, but they are not insurmountable if we persist in the implementation of the orientations established in the long-term program and the 13th LCY Congress, and on the condition that all real economic categories are comprehensively introduced and the role of the market is affirmed. These are very complex tasks and processes. It will be difficult, but there is no alternative for a successful way out of the crisis, for the stabilization of the economy and the market, and for curbing inflation, Mikulic said in concluding his speech.

The discussion at this session of the Central Committee showed that our duty is, proceeding from the assessments of the current social and ideopolitical situation, to make a step further toward the realization, reaffirmation, creative elaboration, and consistent implementation of the ideopolitical tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, stressed Milanko Renovica. Only in this way will we be able to further consolidate the ideological and active unity of the LC, in its struggle for the development of the system and practice of socialist self-management, the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and the consolidation of the constitutional position of the working class in our society. The tasks on changes to the normative party of the SFRY Constitution and amendments to the law on associated labor can also be successfully realized if all the organized socialist forces achieve greater ideological unity and political activity. The existing sociopolitical situation demands practical moves from the LCY aimed at speedier and fuller resolutions of concrete social problems. All the working people will be able to see their interests and realistic prospects of further development only from a well-thought-out platform for settling the existing situation.

It is required from the LC, as a cohesive factor, above all to realize its leading ideopolitical role in the institutions of the political system, and not outside them.

The activity of the LC will thus be based on and rely on the power of ideas, assessments, and debates over practice in the everyday life, but also on the power of the personal example of each LC member. A prerequisite for such an activity is a better and more organized activity of the basic organizations and organs of the LCY. Inertia is frequently present in the LC activity instead of aggressive activity; opportunism instead of resolve and principles; waiting for directives instead of showing initiative; a discussion on abstract and generalized questions regarding other environments and society as a whole instead of an analysis of the situation in one's own environment; all this without any concrete duties, stands, and conclusions. This is where, inter alia, we must seek a reason for the penetration of nationalism into the ranks of the LC and a specific kind of bureaucratization of some of its organs and organizations, said Renovica. Despite the difficulties facing us, working people and citizens see in the LC the only force capable of finding the ways of further development and mobilizing the entire creative potential in this direction.

Occasional work stoppages are most frequently not the expression of lack of trust or attitude to the LC and socialist self-management, especially not the expression of the denial of the basic principles of our society, but are manifested as a particular kind of resistance, first and foremost to bureaucratic, etatist, and technobureaucratic abstinacy, said Renovica.

Stating that the ideopolitical role of the LCY is on trial more than ever before, he warned that it cannot be successfully realized without the activity of the entire membership and all the LC organs and organizations, on the principle of democratic centralism. This presupposes, he added, that the LC in a united way and by means of jointly adopted ideopolitical programs, should mobilize the working class and all the working people in order to resolve the social problems. At the same time, the LC must develop its integrating function in society on the basis of the working class interests, the national equality of nations and nationalities, the federal system of our country and the consolidation and development of the gains of our revolution.

Of primary importance is the further development of socialist self-managing democracy which, he said, is undoubtedly a basic prerequisite for the implementation of all the progressive socialist goals. It is the question of a democracy which is the component part of the system of socialist self-management, in which the pluralism of self-managing interests is prominent and which, including and further developing the civilization and democratic gains of the present historic development, presupposes in the first place a genuine possibility that working people and citizens should as directly as possible decide on all the basic questons of their work and social life, especially on the conditions and results of their labor. [passage omitted] Nor can we overlook the danger from the advocates of the ideology of bureaucratic etatism, according to which solutions to the present problems are sought in centralist planning and state-ownership relations. These two reciprocally opposed views are in contradiction to the basic ideological principles of the stabilization program, said Renovica. In the theses and in the discussion at this session stress was placed on the fact that we had spent too much time on exhausting ourselves by explaining and describing the situation in the economy and society. Valuable time had been lost in futile discussions, while economic and financial conditions were getting worse, and there was lack of a timely and resolute approach to the ensemble of changes in the economic system and the development and economic policies.

This is why we have not achieved any significant progress in destroying the prominent tendencies of autarchic behavior, extensive development, and monopolistic positions. Neither have there been any significant results in pooling labor and resources on the uniform Yugoslav market, and in passing major programs and plans of development. I think, said Renovica, that this session showed that the awareness has become dominant in the LC, according to which there can be no way of overcoming the crisis if the application of the stands of the LCY Congress in the sphere of economic and development policies are postponed. This means, he added, that we should not deceive ourselves that we could overcome the crisis painlessly and preserving the acquired positions not based on labor and labor results, or else, on uneven distribution of the burden of the stabilization. It is also an illusion to expect a speedier surmounting of the present difficulties by transferring responsibility from associated labor to the state, and vice versa. In the economic life we must resolutely struggle against the increasingly present bureaucratic awareness and power centers outside the organizations of associated labor, which pass business decisions on behalf of workers and bear no responsibility for them.

The LC will consistently support the further consolidation of the position of workers in deciding on the means and results of their work, as a right answer to increasingly prominent skepticism regarding possibilities of economic effectiveness of social ownership. One of our basic ideological tasks in the system of expanded reproduction is the elimination of intermediaries in decisionmaking on investments in development, said Renovica. The establishment of adequate, economic, and rational relations between consumption and accumulation is the imperative of every production method; thus, it has to have its own economic dimension in socialist self-managing production relations as well. Under our conditions it is essential that the direct producers themselves are the exponents of decisions in the realization of the distribution of income between consumption and accumulation. This is a sound economic basis of the role of associated labor in the process of socialist self-management.

The concepts of the previous period prevailed in our country. According to these, someone else should ensure accumulation either from foreign credits or the bank system. Hence, this warped presupposition led to considerable development of demands upon the income and excessive consumption, independently from realistic financial possibilities. Such practice had to cease. The possibilities of using foreign accumulation became exhausted. We must now turn first and foremost toward our own resources. Restricting consumption within the realistic framework is the only possible — and in the long term, right — orientation. We must resolutely struggle in the next period against the practice of submitting bills to social community for inefficiency and insufficient use of capacities, as well as for poor work and failed investments.

In brief, the key goals in the realization of the policy of economic stabilization are more intensified economic activity and the suppression of the powerful pressure of inflation, which means that the focus of our social action must be on increasing productivity of labor, growth of exports, more effective use and accumulation of social resources, and our own more successful technological development.

The development of small businesses and opportunities to involve individual labor and resources in production and services plays an important role in the implementation of the stabilization program. Small businesses and individual labor, using means which belong to the citizens, represent additional and complementary production in the social sector and cannot threaten socialist development. On the contrary, said Renovica, at this stage of development they can contribute to the development of production forces, to an increase in production, income and employment. This means that they are justified at the present stage of the development of production forces and, from the historic point of view, are not an alternative to the development of social ownership.

Speaking about the LC, Renovica pointed out that its leading ideopolitical role in society demands a continual process of development of ideological unity and differentiation in its ranks, with regard to questions of our social reality and on the basis of the strategic LCY orientations. Aggressive, negative, and even openly antisocialist and anti-self-managing activity has become prominent in the economic crisis and in the general politicization of social life and it is denying all the values and results of our revolution and socialist development. The LC cannot easily overlook these phenomena.

Our society has been increasingly burdened with the escalation of various aspects of nationalism. The counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo is based precisely on the crude manifestation of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It is understandable that this is not only the problem of Kosovo and Serbia but also a joint Yugoslav problem, as this is a prerequisite for overcoming more successfully contradictions; intranational, economic, and social issues; and problems and the complete normalization and consolidation of the situation in Kosovo. The socioeconomic crisis and inadequate efficiency and organization of the forces of socialist social awareness, especially passiveness and opportunism in part of the LC organizations, widens the scope of nationalist activity. Lack of uniformity of ideological and political criteria when assessing the content and phenomenal forms of nationalism, as well as the degree of its danger, are conducive to its infiltration into various institutions of our system. The LC organs and organizations must be more resolute in the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, development of Yugoslav patriotism, and elimination and suppression of nationalism — above all, said Renovica, in their own ranks and environments, but also in our entire country. This means that Communists must link national interests with the interests of the working class and act in the united LCY, the party of the working class and all the nations and nationalities.

Because of this, he recalled, we must fight against all the aspects of nationalism first and foremost by the consolidation of the positions of workers in associated labor and the consistent development of socialist self-management. Because of the fact that the strategy of associated labor and the political system of socialist self-management was not implemented consistently and completely, it became possible for etatist-bureaucratic phenomena and tendencies to grow strong on the basis of contradiction of the transitional period. Etatist tendencies and concepts are today undoubtedly a strong barrier and the most stubborn enemy of socialist self-management development. Hence our ideological and political activity must be more organized, systematic and concrete in opposing individuals and groups acting from bureaucratic-etatist positions.

During the implementation of strategic orientations or socioeconomic development and stabilization policy it is very important that ideological and political unity in our ranks is not the aim to itself, but a powerful means in the struggle for the basic goals of the present time. After this session, the LC and its membership, organs and organizations will, I hope, be further encouraged to consolidate ideopolitical unity for a more aggressive and militant activity aimed at the implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions. It is unrealistic, of course, to expect speedier and more radical changes to our ideological and theoretic awareness, because this transformation cannot be carried out in the sphere of awareness alone, but it also requires a revolutionary change in social relations.

We have exhausted the time for discussions. It is now time to take concrete ideopolitical action, based on a uniform program for the entire country. The Communists, working people and citizens, all the nations and nationalities of our country expect this from our Central Committee, said Milanko Renovica. The members of the Central Committee today adopted a proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium (which, during the break and after the exchange of views, adopted a stand on some issues and suggestions submitted during the discussion) [TANJUG brackets] whereby the next session, possibly as early as May, would examine the implementation of party policy on Kosovo. This includes a substantial analysis of the implementation of the platform on Kosovo, the Congress resolution, the stands of the Presidency and Presidium on the political and security situation, and the latest gathering of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee then endorsed the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and adopted the work plans of the LCY Central Committee Commissions for the activity of the Socialist Youth Federation and for Intranational Relations. The members of the Central Committee unanimously endorsed reelections of Djordje Stojsic and Azem Vlasi as ex-officio members of the LCY CC Presidium. They had been recently reelected presidents of the Vojvodina and Kosovo LC Provincial Committees. Radisa Gacic, chairman of the final part of the session, concluded the 2-day work of the LCY CC session by extending May Day greetings to all those present.